

professors differ on winter term

By BARBARA KRITCHEVSKY

Middlebury students and faculty are now well into this year's Winter Term. Not all professors, however, are entirely pleased with Winter Term, or the way it is received by the students. Professors are also not in agreement about the value of reading courses and internships.

The views of seven randomly chosen Middlebury professors, on the subject of Winter Term ranged from skeptical to enthusiastic. Most liked the basic idea behind Winter Term, and felt it offered opportunities which would not otherwise be available. But not all were sure that these opportunities are being utilized to their fullest extent. Several were also concerned about the apparent lack of student effort, and the minimal requirements of some courses.

Philip Carruth (Mathematics) said he did not feel that the structure of Winter Term is appropriate for the teaching of mathematics. The Math department does, nonetheless, "come up with something every winter."

Mr. Carruth said that as far as the teaching of mathematics is concerned, he would prefer that Winter Term not be continued. He did state, however, that perhaps it should be continued for other

subjects. He said that he is "not totally down on it."

In the opinion of Peter Coney (Geology), Winter Term is not always used wisely, and he views it with mixed feelings. He suspects that many people do not really study seriously over Winter Term, and wonders "if the College can afford this."

On the other hand, Mr. Coney said that Winter Term has provided many students with the opportunity to get practical experience and to do research that would not be possible during the regular term. Speaking of how Winter Term affects the Geology department, he stated, "I think it's been fruitful."

Mr. Coney said that Winter Term also provides a valuable opportunity for the faculty, as they can do research and can publish during the Winter Terms they are not teaching.

Judith Gibbons (Psychology) said that Winter Term is basically a "great idea," but that she is not pleased with how it is working. She remarked that many students show a lack of enthusiasm and willingness to work. "Students think the

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photo by nicholas andros

E.Q. Transportation Symposium

vermont highway system panned

By NANCY PRICE

Despite messy winter roads, all five members of the panel for the EQ transportation symposium, "You Can't Get There From Here: Transportation in the 70's," did manage to assemble in Proctor Tuesday night, January 15. A full audience of students and concerned residents of Addison County attended the event. The panel presented an interesting, if somewhat confusing, debate on the pros

and cons of various modes of private and mass transportation, particularly as these modes have affected and will affect Vermont. Tom Plumb, chairman of the symposium, introduced each member of the panel, who then talked briefly on his stand on the transportation issue. Later, each member had an opportunity to rebut the others' arguments, before the entire panel was opened up to field questions from the audience.

The first speaker was Vermont Highway Commissioner John Gray. He presented the thesis that the state should aim to "deliver a transportation system which is predominantly highway oriented."

In support of his contention, Gray stated that despite the fact that the western corridor of Vermont contains the major population and tax resources of the

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students, trustees argue frat issue

by ROSS EISENBREY

The Trustees' Undergraduate Life Committee met with students and members of the College councils and committees in Monroe Faculty lounge last Friday afternoon, January 18. This unusual open meeting of students and trustees was held in response to a plea by the Student Forum that the Trustees move their regular meeting from New York to the Middlebury campus, in hopes of fostering communication between the two groups concerned.

Dean O'Brien and the Community Council had decided on the format and agenda of the meeting a week before. They allotted the question of College ownership of the fraternities an hour and fifteen minutes of the two hour meeting, secondary priority to matters of curriculum and the Report of the Special Committee on the College, and whatever time remained to what Dean O'Brien termed, "the larger issue of communication."

Dean O'Brien opened the meeting ten minutes late, for at 3:00 fewer than 1/2 the Trustees had arrived, and several Community Council members were still absent, although the lounge was filled nearly to capacity. O'Brien announced certain ground rules before debate began: he would not participate in the discussion, but rather would merely moderate, directing questions from the students to the Trustees and attempting to keep the discussion along the prearranged lines.

The Trustees formed a panel which the students could question directly, subject to O'Brien's moderation. Before the

discussion, Curt Viebranz '75 and Larry Novins '74 read prepared statements defending the fraternities' position on College ownership.

Viebranz stated that he was "grateful for this chance for meaningful dialogue". He declared his objection to the authorization the Trustees gave the Administration to negotiate the transfer of the fraternity property to the school.

According to Viebranz the fraternity members were never consulted, and neither were the faculty, students at large nor the alumni. The matter was never a

proposal, but rather a manifesto, and Viebranz quoted from statements made by Dean O'Brien and President Armstrong to prove that the decision was already made, well before the College community was consulted.

Viebranz asked a rhetorical question of the entire assembly, "Who is going to decide? Will it be the Administration alone?" His own feeling was that the Trustees should make the decision themselves. Referring to a resolution in the appendix to the 1967 Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Student Life, Viebranz

concluded by demanding that students receive a full opportunity for discussion.

Novins's statement concentrated on the questionnaire formulated and sent to every student by the Fraternity Fact Finding Commission. Novins pointed out that the 70% response to the questionnaires indicates the importance of the frat issue to the students.

Novins read the questionnaire and the students' responses, and interpreted the results for the audience. Students, said Novins, feel that any outside control of the frats would weaken their chances for survival, destroy their autonomy and increase conflict between their members and the Administration. As control increases, the students seem to feel, so do these negative effects.

The questionnaire makes clear that an overwhelming majority of students feel a need to escape from the College's pervasive influence on their lives and seek alternatives to dorm life, dining-hall meals, and campus social activities.

Most of the people who responded to the Fact Finder's inquiry consider that the frats do contribute to Middlebury's social and emotional environment, but not to its intellectual environment. Novins answered the criticism that within the present framework the fraternities are unaccountable for their actions by citing Campus Security. They consider fraternity actions individual actions, and see no problems with discipline.

Standards for maintenance exist, said Novins; the College need only enforce them. If health and appearance standards have been abused in the past, both the



photo by nicholas andros

Undergraduate Life Committee members, clockwise from upper left: Willard Jackson, Jon Groetzing, Charlotte Hickcox, and Arnold LaForce.

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new tavern to open

By KIM REILAND

The social appetite of the Middlebury community, starved by a lack of local entertainment facilities, may be somewhat appeased by the early spring opening of the Green Mountain Restaurant and Tavern, on the corner of Main and Mill Streets. Now under construction, present plans call for a separate restaurant and bar of such quality as should attract both college students and year-round residents. Manager Louis Magill plans to make it a place where, "everybody can go and, hopefully, have a good time."

Mr. Magill and his business partner, Noble Smith, saw a great demand for a restaurant in the town. They were fortunate in discovering an available building within the small area of Middlebury zoned for commercial use. The brick building formerly housed Ruby's Variety Store. Magill projects a construction time of eight to ten weeks, and plans to announce a more definite date in a couple of months.

Asked about the atmosphere he hopes to create, the manager favors "simple but nice: quality at a price people want to pay." The brick of two of the walls will be exposed on the interior. However, a fire which swept the interior twenty years ago damaged the rear brick wall to such an extent that it would not be attractive. Food will be served buffet style and uniformed waitresses will handle the beverage trade from 11:30 until 8 p.m.

Magill explains that after normal meal hours tips for the girls would be scarce. "It's a natural phenomena that college kids don't tip," he says, conceding, "I didn't when I was in college. They just don't have the money to spend." He plans instead to hire young men to wait on tables from 8 until 1 a.m. when they will

close for the evening.

Copartners Magill and Smith will soon apply for their liquor and entertainment licenses. The floor space is too limited to allow for big bands or a dance floor, however some live performances by soloists or small groups may be featured on special occasions. A juke box will be provided by the manager feels it best to break up the monotony once in a while. Depending upon how well the live music is received it may be performed as often as two nights a week.

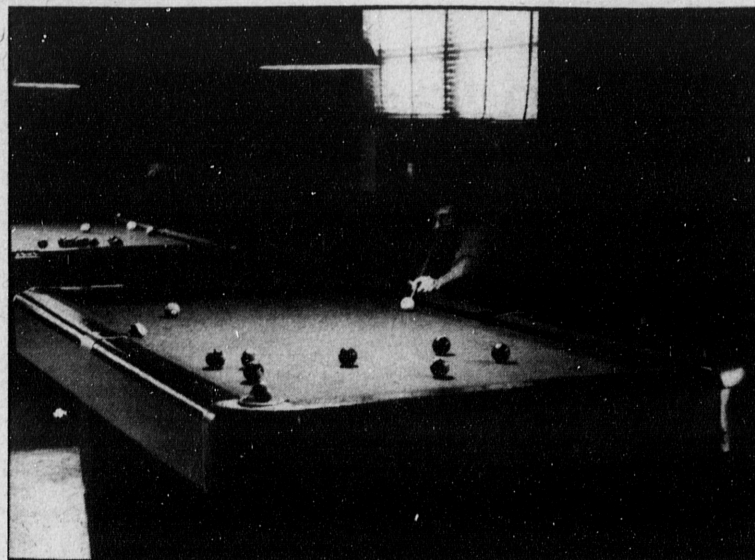
Manager Magill, an ex-goalie for Denver University and avid hockey fan, says "I plan to be down there most of the time, and I have to have my hockey games there with me." Hence, the tavern will be equipped with a color television set on which, he warns, "Hockey takes precedence over basketball." The crowd pleaser will be a ten ounce, forty cent draft.

The restaurant will be open everyday.

Magill doesn't want "buffet-style" confused with "cafeteria". He states emphatically that, "the method is the same, but not the quality. This is not to be a 'cattle run'. There's an aesthetic difference." The menu will be limited, including a hot roast beef sandwich, open hot turkey sandwich, Shepherd's pie, and a beef chili that is "guaranteed the best around," according to Magill.

The beef chili will be a specialty of the house. The Green Mountain Restaurant paid for the use of an exclusive recipe, the one which, in fact, won The Great Chili Confrontation (By H. Allen Smith, Trident Press: New York, 1969). Magill claims also to have the secret for a superb Sangria, disclosed only to a favored few. The food will be "medium priced."

the ivory billiard parlor?
no, the new gameroom.



planned parenthood moves to court street

Contrary to rumor, the Middlebury Chapter of Planned Parenthood is not dead. They have just moved to a new location. The office is now in the Women's Center at 35 Court Street, right above the Chamber of Commerce. Volunteers are available there to provide general information and counselling, as well as problem pregnancy counselling.

Planned Parenthood would like to act as an information center for the community, so that people may become more aware of the wide range of possibilities available to them. The office is open to any curious people who would like to come by and browse. They have a great deal of interesting material to look at, borrow, or buy.

Planned Parenthood also can sell non-prescription contraceptive devices in the office, and administer pregnancy tests. For general information please call the office at 388-6779. Office hours are from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Monday through Friday.

However, these hours are subject to change.

Aside from daily office hours, Planned Parenthood conducts clinics twice a month. They are held at the Porter Medical Center. The doctors there are equipped to give complete pelvic examinations, which include Pap tests (for cancer) and tests for gonorrhea.

The doctors can prescribe the Pill, insert intrauterine devices (IUD's), and fit diaphragms. The clinics are open to all women. For appointments call 388-6779 or 388-2072.

Planned Parenthood has volunteers who are willing to speak to community education groups. They can also show films and lead discussions.

Planned Parenthood has just started a Hotline for anyone who needs counselling or general information at any time. The Hotline numbers are 388-6779 or 388-6087. Please feel free to call, and if you can't reach them, keep trying.

college-professional school plan delayed

By PASCAL CHENG

The Faculty met on Monday afternoon, January 14 in the Munroe Faculty Lounge. In the absence of President Armstrong, who was still in Japan, and Vice-president Cubeta, who is in Paris, Dean O'Brien presided over the meeting. Matters considered and voted upon in-

cluded recommendations from the Administration and Athletic Committees, a list of candidates for B.A. degrees for March 1, and a proposal from the Educational Council.

The recommendation from the Administration Committee concerned the question of credit for winter term courses

towards completion of a minimum number of course requirements in a major. The Committee recommended to the Faculty that departments be allowed to accept a Winter Term course as a credit towards fulfillment of a student's major without having to consult with the Dean's office. Departments would have only to notify the Registrar in writing of the decision. The Faculty voted to refer the matter back to the committee for clarification.

David Price (English), representing the Educational Council, brought the faculty a proposal concerning the extension of the Combined Plans Program. The proposal had been submitted to the Council by Dean Moyers, chairman of the Preprofessional Committee.

The Preprofessional Committee's proposal consisted of a plan whereby Middlebury students interested in law or business could enter selected law or business schools upon completion of three years of study at Middlebury. Under such a program, students could become eligible for a Middlebury B.A. degree if they successfully finished their first year of graduate school.

Some faculty questioned the proposal because they felt that it would allow any student, regardless of his or her grades, to leave Middlebury after three years. As a result, students who might otherwise be unqualified would be able to attend graduate school through the proposed special program.

It was pointed out, however, that only the best, most selective schools are being

asked to participate in the program. The rigid requirements of these schools, in addition to those of the Preprofessional Committee, would insure that only a few, very qualified students would be admitted into the program.

Professor Waters (Economics) suggested that the vote on the proposal be delayed until March, so that more concrete information could be learned about what law and business schools were to be involved in the program. He felt that the faculty should have more time to think about the merits of such a program. As a result, the Faculty narrowly passed a motion to postpone the vote on the proposal until March.

The Faculty also voted to accept the list of candidates for B.A. degrees for March 1. They also adopted a recommendation of the Athletic Policy Committee that "the Intercollegiate Golf Schedule be divided into fall and spring seasons with a total of 10 contests plus traditional championships, with no more than six contests away from home."

There was little discussion on the subject of the Report of the Special Committee on the College. Professor Hill (English) stated that the Committee had no inclination to continue working on the curricular portion of the report when so many of the faculty had voted against it at the previous faculty meeting.

He reported that the Committee hopes to draw up a legislative document concerning college governance before the March meeting.

middlebury campus

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Edey on environmental legislation

By GINNILEIGH

Marion Edey, Chairperson of the League of Conservation Voters, responded to questions by students and faculty about the League, the energy crisis, and various other environmental topics, on January 17.

Edey explained that she is not really a lobbyist. She is a member of a non-partisan campaign committee consisting of the leaders of several environmental organizations, such as the Sierra Club and Friends of the Earth. She feels that the only time to change Congressional policies is election time, when people have the power to decide who will make the policies.

An example of the League's work is the recent defeat of Representative Wayne Aspinall. Aspinall was chairman of the House Interior Committee, a very crucial committee in environmental politics.

The League decided that Aspinall was working against environmentally beneficial policies. Therefore, they raised money and supported his challenger during the last election.

Professor Dickson (Political Science) asked whether such actions of the League would be possible in a state like Vermont, as the legislature is considering a bill to outlaw out-of-state aid in elections. Edey said that, nationally, this would be bad for conservationists. This kind of bill would make it harder for challengers to raise the money for a successful campaign.

Since contributions to the League are not tax-deductible, "there are scarce resources," said Edey. The League concentrates on only a few targets at a time, with one of the major criteria being the probability of winning the campaign. "We can't afford to get into any more."

The League also prints a record of how each member of Congress votes on key environmental questions. Senator Aiken has a record of 31 "right" votes; Senator Stafford, 59; and Congressman Mallory, 69.

The League keeps a record of floor votes, the preliminary votes before a bill goes into a committee, when "they don't know which side will win." When an environmental bill comes out of committee, it is passed almost unanimously. Edey claimed that this is because the Congressmen can then tell their constituency that they voted in favor of environmental action.

This record is also a leverage tool for the League. Edey claims, "they know that they're going to see their votes on a chart. We don't have to tell them anymore."

The League is currently trying to compile a record of votes in the committees because "90% of what happens is in the committees." The committee members, however, are very secretive.

The energy crisis was an obvious topic for questions. In response to the question of whether or not the energy crisis had

"panicked Congress into stampeding for the Alaska pipeline," Edey said, "It might well have gone through anyway. Congress must have thought it was a marvelous excuse to get it through."

Curt Viebranz ('75) asked whether the public or the government should be responsible for environmental problems. Edey said the government should be responsible. "There are lots of things that can be done, like incentives to research 'clean' sources of energy. However, they (Congressmen) are hooked in to oil companies, and are not hooked in to looking for alternatives."

Concerning nuclear energy, Edey said that some research was being funded for nuclear fusion, which is more environmentally promising than fission and the breeder reactor.

However, Nixon is pushing the breeder reactor, which is fueled by extremely toxic plutonium. His "wildly optimistic estimate" for when the breeder will be operational is 1985. Said Edey, "No way."

Fortunately for conservationists, this technology will not be available for a long while, and they will have more time to fight it. Edey said that the best way to do this is to lobby in favor of solar and geothermal energy. "Otherwise, environmentalists run the risk of being called too negative."

There were several questions concerning possible Presidential candidates for 1976. Edey said that Senator

Jackson's conservationism is mostly involved with wildlife. She feels that Jackson is too close to the oil industry, though "He's better than Nixon, probably."

Senator Kennedy has a better voting record on environmental issues, but according to Edey, he is not as knowledgeable nor as involved as Jackson.

Vice President Gerald Ford has a "poor" voting record, according to Edey. "The environmentalists in his home town hate him."

An environmentally important bill written by Senators Buckley and Proxmire, concerning the Army Corps of Engineers, is in the Senate now. The bill, which would change the discount rate from 5% to 8% would result in the discontinuation of half of the Corps' "pork barrel" water projects. Edey suggested writing Aiken and Stafford and asking them to vote in favor of the bill.

Edey believes that this bill will pass, although the water projects have long been a means for Senators and Representatives to bring money into their districts. The bill is being supported by President Nixon, not because of any environmental concern, but because, "he doesn't want to spend the money," said Edey.

SDS to hold anti-racist conference

Since the mid-sixties, following the ghetto rebellions, national attention has been focused on various racist theories concerning social disorder. Arthur Jensen, Edward Banfield, William Shockley, Daniel Moynihan, Hans Eysenck in England, Carl Bereiter of Canada have been the main proponents of these ideas. Basically, there are two schools of thought: stressing the cultural inferiority of the working class, particularly non-whites, and claiming genetic inferiority. Recent examples of the popularization of these theories are the articles that appeared in the latest issues of "Psychology Today" (Dec. 1973), "Newsweek" (Dec. 1973), and "Time" (Dec. 1973), which defended these racists and their ideas.

The government and the rich have guaranteed widespread knowledge of these theories by insuring their publication in many scientific and popular magazines. They have simultaneously denied this opportunity to those who oppose these ideas. Although only a handful of men have pushed these views publicly, they have penetrated every major text used in psychology and the social sciences and are promulgated in colleges throughout the U.S. and Canada. However, it is important to note that leading geneticists and other scientists, (like, Richard Lewontin at Harvard, the American Anthropological Association and the Eastern Psychological Association) are involved in exposing these pseudo-scientists.

Historically, big business has always built racism. Racism is used as a means of protecting their economic and political interests by dividing workers and super-

exploiting a section of the population. In Germany, the Nazis used Jewish workers and students as a scapegoat for the failures of the system. These same ideas which the Nazis applied were also used in the U.S. during the 1920's to justify the Palmer raids which imprisoned and deported thousands of immigrant workers who were leading the fight against the ruling class.

Racist oppression continues today through the Talmadge Amendment. This amendment forces welfare recipients to work for their checks at slave wages. (about 90¢ per hour). The recent tuition hikes and cutbacks in scholarships have been justified by college administrations through racism. In both of these above instances, the justification is that black and latin workers and students are parasites of society and schools. This breeds racist hatred. Presently, the elite in the U.S. and Canada are finding it difficult to justify the general decline in workers' standard of living, so these theories of genetic and cultural inferiority are being used to deflect anger from themselves

and onto black and latin workers.

The response to these racists has been tremendous. Students for a Democratic Society and dozens of other groups, such as the Committee Against Racism and various Student Governments, have co-sponsored anti-racist teach-ins all over the country which have involved thousands of students and faculty. At Harvard and Staten Island Community College, SDS and other anti-racist students prevented William Shockley, the dangerous quack scientist who praises the Nazi's eugenics program and advocates white supremacy, from spreading these racist lies. At Princeton, 1,000 black and white students demonstrated against Shockley when he spoke there.

Racist oppression affects not only minorities, but all students and workers. As students we have two choices. We can either accept these theories and ally with the rich, or ally with workers and organize against them. We urge students to join with faculty, campus workers, and people in the community to defeat both racist ideas and practices. Teach-ins have been successful and should be organized

at your school. Fights against racist textbooks are starting in classrooms around the country, and they can and should be launched at your school, too. The key focus of this fight is to build a worker-student alliance and through this obliterate racism. Campus workers and community groups are constantly fighting racist attacks and we should join with them. Their fight is our fight, too.

Soon, SDS will be holding anti-racist regional conferences in the East, Mid-West and the West to discuss how we can further the fight against racism. Get in touch with us for literature or help.

We urge all to come to the SDS regional conferences and join SDS to further the fight against racism. SDS is in contact with anti-racist professors and doctors around the country who are willing to speak at teach-ins. If you want to have a teach-in and you need help, get in touch with us.

SDS East Coast Conference
March 30-31
Boston University Sherman Union
Conference Auditorium
Call Boston: 876-2824 or 353-7595

forum ruminates on winter term

By JOCELYN SAMUELS

The two major topics on the agenda of the Forum meeting of January 13, were discussion of the forthcoming trustees' meeting, and the value of Winter Term.

The problems of Winter Term, as it now stands have been extensively studied by the Curriculum Working Group. Rick Eldridge presented the group's conclusions. He stated that while most students support the "rest and relaxation," offered by Winter Term, the consensus of the Working Group was against it.

The alternative to the present system that has apparently met with the most favor within the Working Group is that of an "interdisciplinary semester," in which fourteen to twenty courses would be offered for approximately eighty students each. Each would be taught by one faculty expert and ten others with related disciplines. The Forum received the

suggestion unenthusiastically.

Other alternatives discussed in the Forum were the idea of reading the 'great books', and giving credit for outdoors experience. Neither received much support. The trend was toward a different structure, and an equalization of class hours and workload.

Several members, however, felt that the program was essentially good and that uniformity in courses was not the answer. One Forum member said that what a student gets out of Winter Term depends on his individual motivation and how much he puts into it. Most agreed that the maintenance of academic standards is necessary.

The Forum also discussed the proposed agenda for the trustees meeting on Friday, January 18. Topics suggested included: fraternities; educational planning, after the rejection of the Report of the Special Committee on the College;

methods for the selection of trustees, and corporate responsibility. A motion was passed to recommend to the Community Council that Dean O'Brien be replaced by Dean Carey as chairperson of the meeting.

Chairman Andy Reding announced that Frances Fitzgerald, Pulitzer Prize-winning author of the bestseller, "Fire in the Lake", would be the Commencement speaker for 1974.

He also introduced Susan Whipple as Susan Hong's replacement as chairperson of the English Advisory Council, and that Jeff Wolf would replace David Tatgenhorst on the Student Course Guide Working Group.

Larry Novins was elected to fill Bob Pender's place on the Community Council for Winter Term.

Elections for the Special Programs committee will be held next week.

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FARRELL'S MEN SHOP

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trustees...

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Administration and the frats must share responsibility.

Said Novins in conclusion, "We want a chance to continue, that's all."

A Welcome Occasion

Of the Trustee Undergraduate Life Committee members present (five were absent), Arnold LaForce spoke first. He declared his feeling that in a small college like Middlebury communication is especially desirable and welcomed the occasion to meet with students.

LaForce outlined a history of the fraternity problems, reminding the audience that the fraternities had been threatened with extinction in 1966 because of an already marked trend toward deterioration. At that time the Trustees voted to maintain the frats, with the understanding that they would clean up their image.

According to LaForce, the fraternities have declined in membership, health standards and appearance, and in their social responsibility. The Administration therefore asked for and received authorization from the Trustees to take over the frats.

LaForce stressed that "the Trustees never wanted to force students to do anything", that it was "foolish and unwise to force students to live a certain way". He stressed that the Trustees were open-minded, had not issued an ultimatum, and even felt a sadness at witnessing the passing of the frats.

Dean O'Brien asked Trustee Charlotte Hickcox whether she had anything to add to Mr. LaForce's statement. After informing the assembly that she had lived "legitimately" in D.U., Ms. Hickcox emphasized that the Trustees would make the final decision.

Curt Viebranz responded that he understood the "arrangements had been made and that the Trustees had voted and decided the issue." He wanted to know the issue's status now.

The Trustees answered that the decision had not, "been made for time immemorial".

"Who Decides What?"

Greg Dennis, '74, feeling there to be a contradiction between the Trustees' words and the Administration's actions, wanted to know, "who decides what—the Trustees, the Administration, or both of them together?" He said that to him, this issue was extremely important.

Trustee John Kirk, who is not a member of the Undergrad Life Committee, explained that the Trustees consult and decide on broad, non-day-to-day issues only. As they were not close to the frat issue, they accepted the Administration's recommendation as sound and fair, though, said Kirk, "the situation could have been handled a little better."

Kirk placed the blame for the fraternities' troubles squarely on their members. "You don't get away scot free. You did it. You started it by... letting your houses go to pot." Kirk's unintended pun drew laughter and applause from the assembly.

He stated several times that the houses "won't be taken away if they're good. Nobody's going to take anything away from you if it's good." He also said that the frats were "lying on borrowed time" long ago, that he had "been telling you this for fifteen years."

Nat Forbes '74 objected to this contention of Kirk's and asked him which members of the audience Kirk had ever spoken to about the frats. Forbes had Kirk clarify that he had never spoken to the present members of the audience, but had stifled his gripe for over a decade.

Forbes explained that he was very concerned about this lack of communication and wondered how the students could be asked to accept Trustee decisions in light of this.

"Trust Us"

Kirk responded, "Why won't you trust us just for the sake of trusting." "Have a little faith." "Trust somebody." "Why won't you trust us?"

At this point Bob Lefsetz '74 interjected that he couldn't trust the Trustees because he found their assurances hollow and their attitudes paternalistic and condescending. Many people were visibly and audibly shocked by Lefsetz.

Dean O'Brien asserted that the discussion had digressed too far from the pre-arranged agenda, and asked that people speak only to the fraternity issue.

A student asked the Trustees whether the frat members were in the position of appealing an already passed sentence. He wondered whether they, contrary to American tradition, were being assumed guilty and obligated to prove their innocence.

Trustee Kenneth Nourse replied, "Yes, the onus is on you." He said that since events have caused the suspension of the Administration's authorization, the frats will have to prove themselves by maintaining a respectable image and cleaning up.

Dean O'Brien suggested that the discussion move away from questions of image and slovenliness and come to the central issue, finances. What he termed the "intricate and complex financial interrelationships" between the College and the frats are to O'Brien the "crux of the matter."

David Minot '74 interpreted the issue in terms of the College's encroachment on individual freedom, and hoped the Trustees would be sensitive to it.

Larry Novins wished to know which issue had been most important to the Trustees at the meeting during which they authorized the Administration's take-over of the frats.

Slovenliness

Trustee Charlotte Hickcox replied, without hesitation, that slovenliness was the big question, and Kenneth Nourse said that frats' condition had "caused Will (Jackson) and I (sic) considerable concern."

David Minot told the assembly that independent ownership and the responsibility associated with it "were at the heart of the fraternity experience."

Charlie O'Sullivan '74 tried to explain the air of defensive aggressiveness which characterized many of the frat members' statements. He said the fraternity presidents all felt they had "had the rug pulled out from under them", that the Administration had delivered an ultimatum. According to O'Sullivan, at a meeting with the presidents the deans admitted they would go as far as withholding rebates if they did not get their way.

Dean O'Brien protested that the deans were not as ruthless as O'Sullivan made them seem, and merely wanted to make all the possibilities clear. O'Brien next announced that although the time allotted to the Frat question had been exhausted, he would field two more questions, preferably from people who had not yet spoken.

Bill Hoyt '74 expressed his opinion that the recent improvement in the appearance of the frat houses was not due, across the board, solely to the Administration's attacks.

Dr. Armstrong was recognized, and began by saying, "I don't want to be a parent either," a reference to several earlier comments on Trustee paternalism. He declared that the frats have had many years of second chances and have not performed adequately.

Frats' Time Has Come

Moreover, said Dr. Armstrong, the nationwide trends and the trend at Middlebury were toward the death of the fraternities. According to the President, the fraternities' time has come, they no

longer seem viable, though some sort of alternative living arrangement is clearly desirable.

President Armstrong explained that wherever he goes, the frats are considered part of the College. He did so to answer earlier contentions that the fraternities were really none of the College's business. He concluded by reiterating that the frats had had numerous second chances.

O'Brien recognized Charlotte Hickcox, who pointed out to the President that each second chance had been given to a different generation of frat members, so his argument was not really sound.

After Miss Hickcox finished speaking, Dean O'Brien declared that time had really run out, and a new issue, that of curriculum, would be discussed. Thereupon, more than two-thirds of the audience left, suspending discussion for several minutes.

O'Brien introduced Andrew Reding '74, chairman of the Student Forum, and explained that Reding would interpret the student position on the fate of the Report of the Special Committee on the College. The Trustees were not expected to be as familiar with its history as the on-campus members of the College community.

Reding listed the Report's lack of flexibility as regards concentrations, its arbitrary division into humanities and social sciences, and its basic philosophy of coercion and structure as the major points of student opposition to it. Reding also suggested that the representation on the Special Committee was too narrow to allow widespread acceptance of their recommendations.

Professor Michael Greenwood (Biology) called for a better vocational preparation for Middlebury graduates and suggested that the College's continued emphasis on traditional courses was too conservative, and detrimental to Middlebury students. He also called for help from the Trustees, Faculty, and Administration in providing career direction.

Most of the Trustees disagreed with Greenwood and felt that a liberal arts education of breadth, with depth in a single, traditional discipline, would

provide the best vocational training.

Extra Effort

John Kirk asserted that the most important asset for job-seeking graduates is the desire to give "that little extra effort and do his job better than anyone else. With that asset, no one would have trouble finding work.

Kenneth Nourse suggested that the Trustees could share their knowledge of the market place with Middlebury students, that they could visit Middlebury and hold seminars. John Kirk and Jon Groetzinger both disagreed, saying that a constant effort to make the students aware of the relevance of their work to the outside world was more important.

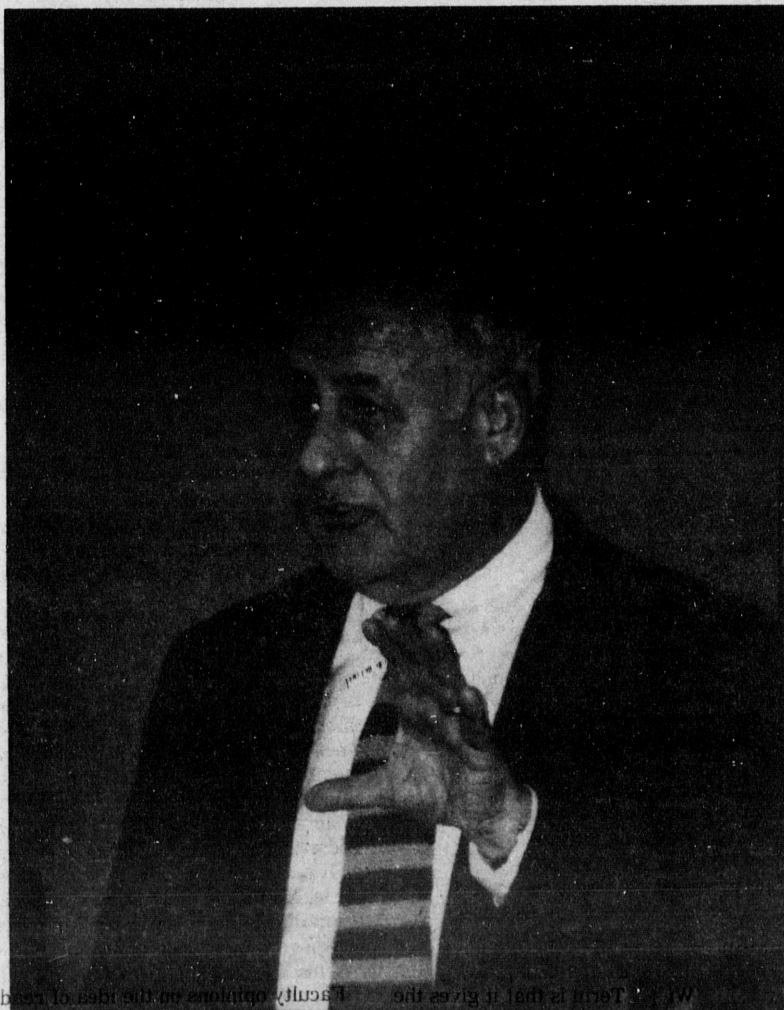
Dean O'Brien announced that no time could be given to the larger question of the Trustee selection process, and simply asked the Trustees to respond to the question of how they were selected.

Three W's

Arnold LaForce, chairman of the New Trustee committee, said that a big business background was not a requirement for membership on the Board. He cited several examples of Trustees from other occupations, including medicine, academia and government. The most important characteristics a prospective Trustee can have, said LaForce, are the "Three W's; work, wisdom, and wealth."

He outlined the selection process, that Trustees make nominations to his committee, whose members research the candidates' backgrounds. The New Trustee committee then submits a list to the whole Board, which votes on them. There are also Alumni Trustees, voted on by all of the Middlebury Alumni.

Mary Reardon and Jon Groetzinger, the two youngest Trustees, admitted that they both expected the older Trustees to be almost entirely big businessmen. Rather, they said, the outstanding characteristics of the Trustees are their possession of Mr. LaForce's three W's, their Middlebury backgrounds, and their inspiring dedication to the College. Dean O'Brien quickly announced the end of the meeting, saying he "just couldn't help closing on a positive note."



Letters to the editor

To the Editor:

I feel that this is the appropriate way to extend my sincere apologies to Mrs. Eppler for any hurt I may have inflicted upon her in my column of January 10. My intention was not to wage any campaign against her personally, but to inform the student body what those members of the Undergraduate Life committee who were not planning to attend the open meeting last Friday were doing instead.

As this was the first open meeting of trustees and students in "as long as anyone we know can remember", I personally felt—along with other students, I hope—that those Trustees not attending ought to have damn good reasons for not coming. So I called, or attempted to call, each of those not planning to attend to get their statements as to why not. Those statements were faithfully reported, in context, even in the case of Mrs. Eppler. My sentence which contained the phrase "graciously recuperating in Palm Beach", I admit, left little doubt as to implication.

For all personal hurt and sadness that remark may have caused Mrs. Eppler I am heartily sorry. I am informed that she has done a great deal for Middlebury, and that in this instance she felt it unfortunately necessary to miss the meeting with students, in order to recover from a very real back ailment.

If I have caused her any suffering because of my unfortunate phrasing, I herein deeply regret it.

Nathaniel Forbes

To The Editor:

What shall we do with the poll tax? Although not reported in the newspapers, a new stumbling block was thrown into the path of collecting it on November 29. Vermont Legal Aid Attorney Bill Dorsch of Putney secured a Windham County Court temporary in-

faculty views...

continued from p. 1

idea is to go skiing every afternoon," she commented.

Ms. Gibbons said that she likes the opportunity Winter Term affords to teach courses that could not be offered in a regular semester. However, she feels that students should take seriously whatever course they take. She added that the extra free time could prove valuable, if the students used it to attend the lectures and movies offered during Winter Term.

Roland Simon (French) said that he feels the Winter Term should stay. He likes the idea of Winter Term from the teaching aspect, because a professor can experiment in his teaching and apply the results to his regular courses. It also provides an opportunity for professors to teach interdepartmental courses, and courses that could not be stretched out over four months.

Mr. Simon stated that he was, however, "annoyed by the rumors about the fact that some courses are fantastic guts." He felt that these courses were detrimental to the intensive ones. More consistency in the work load would be a good idea, he said.

In his opinion, the College should try to determine exactly what Winter Term is meant to be in "intellectual or academic terms." Nonetheless, he said he was, "all for taking advantage of skiing if one can do so without jeopardizing the Winter Term in terms of academia."

Klaus Wolff (Economics) said that he is having a good time over Winter Term. He likes the opportunity to teach a course that would not be suitable for a regular semester.

Mr. Wolff said that his primary objection to Winter Term is that it gives the faculty extra work at a time when they need to prepare for the Spring Term.

junction blocking collection of the tax by the Town of Westminster. He charged that four clients had not received due process because they were not notified legally that their names were being added to the poll tax list and they were entitled to possible exemptions as being "actually poor", veterans or widow of a veteran, or receiving state aid to the blind, aged or disabled.

Further action in this case will await a Vermont Supreme Court decision in another poll tax case brought by Dorsch in another county. In that case the judge ruled that non-payment of a poll tax has no reasonable connection with the driving license and the license cannot be suspended or denied for non-payment.

Many persons feel that it is good for every citizen to pay visibly toward the costs of local government—even though his rents may indirectly go toward property taxes or as one living in a college dormitory he may pay nothing directly either.

Others feel that it is unfair to levy the same amount of tax against the poorest citizen as against the richest—yet that is what the poll tax does.

But years of attempts to get the poll tax repealed have been rejected by the Legislature because some towns, particularly the larger towns, find the revenue a large part of their budgets, and the alternative property tax is already felt to be heavy and unjust.

As a Legislator I like, on the whole, a bill being introduced by Peter Joseph of Island Pond to REVISE the poll tax law. It does not, in my mind, REPEAL poll taxes although it has been heralded as a repeal measure.

What I like about the bill includes—1. The change of the NAME—"poll" tax to "head" tax means the same but saves a lot of explanations to newcomers to Vermont. Because payment of poll taxes

as a requirement for voting has been an issue for 100 years and has been declared unconstitutional, many persons believe the tax itself is unconstitutional and have an added reason for resisting payment. LOCAL OPTION—2. Permitting towns to continue the tax will help secure passage of the bill in the Legislature, and in general is a healthy placing of responsibility for local finances with local voters. 3. Separating the RATE of the tax from the rate of property taxes not only grants greater flexibility for towns but permits the due date for payment of the head tax to be soon after town meeting.

Joseph's bill necessarily repeals the statewide "old age" tax of \$5.00 which goes into the general treasure. Its collection requires that EVERY town have the mechanics for collecting head or poll taxes and Joseph's local town options prevents that uniformity. State revenue would be minus a million dollars, I am told. That is a separate headache.

Jordan D. Cole
Representative, Dist. 13-2
Putney, Vermont

To The Editor:

This is a copy of a letter I am sending to Energy Chief (William E.) Simon.

Dear Mr. Simon:
I am hopeful of your integrity and judgment. Can they be used, or has corruption become so powerful that no man is allowed to be a true patriot but only to be a robot of the manipulators?

Regarding your five aspects of the energy problem, they are to the point, but please consider the following with relation to them.

First, "The need to achieve energy self-sufficiency over the next 10 to 15 years." This can be done by intensive development of three energy sources: wind power, particularly offshore winds; ocean thermal differences, both of which can

produce electricity and fuel gas; and direct sun rays which can supply a large percentage of our space heating and be implemented by the passage of Bill H.R. 10952, the Solar Energy Heating and Cooling Act of 1973, by the Hon. Mike McCormack.

Not only could these make us self sufficient in to 15 years, but we could be receiving considerable benefit from them in five or less. Bill H.R. 10952 is very specific regarding solar heating. Professor William Heronemus has plans for wind and ocean thermal differences all worked out and ready to go. I beg you to give Professor Heronemus the green light and wherewithal to go full speed ahead.

The above methods promise reliability, are relatively simple, competitive in price and ecologically clean and sound.

The second aspect, of my comments, is on "The need to develop vast coal and oil shale resources as alternatives to conventional petroleum." These processes pose many difficult problems involving water shortage, pollution and defacing of the earth. They should be developed only as rapidly as ways to prevent these problematic conditions can and will be used. Also, these resources should be conserved and not gobbled up when other better methods of obtaining energy (those mentioned above) can and should be used.

I appreciate your not recommending nuclear fission. It is ridiculous and indefensible that sensible solutions to our problems are treated as if they did not exist, while the difficult, degrading methods to pour money into the pockets of manipulators are presented to the hurting public as if they were the only solutions to our problems.

Yours most hopefully,
Gladys Lodge, Legislative Co-chairman
Federated Garden Clubs of Vermont

Apart from the fact that it gives the faculty an extra load, Mr. Wolff said that, "I'm certainly not opposed to it."

"I like it," said Murray Dry (Political Science). "My experiences have been unqualifiably good." He said that he liked the opportunity to study various books, which he could not do in a regular term course. Mr. Dry said that Winter Term is a success and should be continued, not just grudgingly. He said that teachers and students, however, must have a minimum of seriousness about their courses.

John Hunisak (Art), also feels that Winter Term is a good idea that should be continued. He said that it was refreshing to have a change of pace during the year, and that people "thrive on the loosening up of pressure."

Hunisak commented that one month is the right length of time to focus on one problem. He said that it is good to have two people from different departments work together, and that it "makes the best sense in terms of intellectual development."

In Mr. Hunisak's view, if students do not take advantage of Winter Term it is really their problem. He said that he could see the program being even freer than it is now, with students free to decide whether or not to take courses. He said, though, that he had not found any students who took courses and "just coasted."

Mr. Hunisak also feels that Winter Term is good because some professors are given release time, and can do research during the period. Also, those teaching have the opportunity to teach courses in a field related to their research.

Faculty opinions on the idea of reading courses, independent study, and internships also varied. Mr. Dry feels that

non-academic internships are a shortcoming of the Winter Term program. He said that there are some constructive ones, though, which could not have taken place had it not been for the Winter Term.

Mr. Wolff feels that the idea of independent study is "not that good." He said it is hard for him to believe that a month is sufficient time to do serious work on an independent project or internships.

In Mr. Carruth's view, reading courses are satisfactory for good students.

Mr. Coney said, "Internships are perhaps the most valuable thing we've had." He is in favor of giving students the opportunity to get practical knowledge of a professional skill. He said that if Winter

Term continues, "We should try to exploit off-campus work even more." Mr. Coney noted, though, that in general, he was not pleased with students' independent study.

Mr. Hunisak said of reading courses and internships, "I think it's a marvelous innovation."

In the event that Winter Term were discontinued, Mr. Carruth said that perhaps more would be accomplished if the year were simply divided into two longer semesters. Mr. Wolff said that two semesters would be good, purely from a teacher's point of view.

Mr. Coney and Mr. Dry both suggested that the institution of a trimester system might prove valuable.

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"Rambling and Scrambling" is no longer going to appear in The Campus. The writer of the column has chosen to discontinue publication of his opinions in that particular form. We feel that it is necessary to explain why we have considered the column of value to the community in the past, and more importantly, why this particular decision has been made.

"Rambling and Scrambling", like any other student column, reflects the personal views of the writer on issues which he feels to be of general interest to the College community. Implicit in the establishment of a regular column is the assumption that the editorial staff considers the writer capable of a sensitive and questioning perspective. We have felt, and continue to feel, that this particular column reflects such a perspective, and that the writer's appraisal of ideas and events has been thoughtful and thorough. The column appears on the editorial page because it is opinion, and has never been purported to be anything else. We feel that it is our responsibility to insure that the information which the writer uses to formulate his conclusions is factual; however, his conclusions are, and should be, his alone.

The issues which Nathaniel Forbes has chosen to consider have been largely of a political nature. The material he uses is most often controversial, and he states his opinions forcefully in a manner particular to his individual writing style. The persons he chooses to criticize are public figures—those with official obligations to the community at large. In our estimation, the writer has confined himself to aspects of those public commitments and has not criticized the private lives of the persons involved. The Campus considers this distinction essential, and welcomes response which addresses the writer with equal discretion, in his public capacity.

Middlebury College is a small community. The benefits of such a community are obvious, both in an academic and a personal sense. On the other hand, it is an atmosphere where individuals' private and public roles are easily confused, and when controversy arises, criticism is not always offered with that distinction in mind. Criticism for a public act is interpreted as a personal insult, and the potential for communication afforded by a small community is perverted.

The writer of "Rambling and Scrambling" feels that criticism of his opinions as a columnist no longer confines itself to the views he supports as a public figure. He has received a large amount of personal condemnation, which is neither instructive nor proper. It is his opinion that because response is no longer directed toward his public views, but addresses his private life, the column should be discontinued.

Nathaniel Forbes' decision is hardly unexpected, nor does it reflect an unwillingness to accept valid criticism. He is only the most recent in a line of Middlebury students who have chosen to take similar action. The list includes two former Editors-in-Chief of the Campus, and several members of the Radical Education Action Project. These students have questioned many of the basic premises on which Middlebury College operates, and they have questioned them loudly, repeatedly, and in our opinion, responsibly.

In an institution which professes to welcome forceful and intelligent argument, why have all these students felt the need to withdraw from their public commitments in order to protect their personal lives? Protest appears to be welcomed only when the College considers its substance relatively harmless—when it doesn't question fundamental assumptions that may in fact be outdated. The students who choose to give up their public commitments do not always withdraw out of healthy frustration, but often because they can no longer live in a community where antagonism is directed at them personally.

s.h.

different wavelengths

Although the Trustees gave repeated assurances at last Friday's open meeting that no decision has been made final on the question of fraternity ownership, and that the fraternities merely have to prove themselves worthy of existence to prevent a College take-over, both President Armstrong and Dean of the College O'Brien have implied a disagreement with this stand. To quote Dean O'Brien, the Trustees and he "resonate on entirely different wavelengths" and seemingly have fundamentally different approaches to the problem.

Trustee William Youngman has said that Dr. Armstrong and Dean O'Brien are dead set against the fraternities, and Dr. Armstrong made it "perfectly clear" that he opposes giving the fraternities "another second chance" (despite the fact, as Trustee Charlotte Hickcox pointed out, that the present fraternity members have never received a second chance).

We ask both Dr. Armstrong and Dean O'Brien, in the interest of clarity and honesty, to inform the College community of their plans in the case that fraternity health and appearance standards are maintained at a high level.

Furthermore, we ask that the President and the Dean of the College make clearer "the intricate and complex financial interrelationships" which precipitated, in fact, the Administration's move against the fraternities.

r.e.

Rambling and Scrambling

By NATHANIEL FORBES

Perhaps the central point about the Trustees is that they are the titular heads of a corporation. The corporation is run in exactly the same fashion as any other corporation; that is, with a view to keeping it financially solvent while expanding its services and/or production capacity.

At Middlebury College, just as in the "outside world," concentration on the finances of the corporation often reduces concern for other aspects of the corporation. Some of these aspects are working conditions, feelings and desires of its employees, concern for the consumer of the products or services, responsibility of the corporation to its environment and the society as a whole. The Trustees of Middlebury College have many of the same qualities and deficiencies as the directors of other corporations, some of which the Trustees also direct.

It has been and continues to be my strong feeling that the fraternity issue is only the 'tip of the iceberg.' It was because of that feeling that I originally proposed that the Trustees and the students meet together to talk about the fraternities "and the role of the Trustees at this college."

My thought—and I believe that most everyone understood this—was to progress from the very narrow, issue of who will do what to whose house, to the more substantive matter of who does what to which students.

Unhappily, the Dean of the College saw fit to cut off such discussion at the open meeting of the Trustees and students last Friday. Granted, the ill-conceived cat-calls of one heckler in the back of the room were not conducive to honest discussion of what was, if not at the heart of the problem, then close to it. And that was the matter of communication between the Trustees and the students.

That subject did not get on the agenda, at least explicitly. One question about communication elicited Archie Bunkerisms from one Trustee, who was at least honest about what he thought, and the unctuously polite K.O. from the Dean of the World.

So after the fraternity folks had drawn pro forma responses from the Trustees, responses which anyone could have written last fall (if not earlier), the room emptied. Well, some people stayed, but those who came dripping with fraternal pieties oozing from every pore took off. It was discouraging. What did we hear except what we had expected, which was very little? Can anyone say that fraternity members got a straight-forward answer as to where the fraternities stand now? Several frat spokespeople are quite good at

picking up salient quotes from administration figures. Did they get any from the Trustees? Hardly.

The point is that none of us ever will get the straight answers until we start clearing the vegetation and crap which surrounds not only the Trustees but some herein unnamed administrators. What assurance do members of fraternities have now, as a result of Friday's meeting, that this same spinach will not come up again soon? They have none. Right, the fraternities may fall into their well-known alleged disrepair and disrepute, and they may have every living creature in Old Chapel down on their necks again as a result.

But what if the fraternities "do their job" as they claim they will? Does any student have any guarantee that the Trustees will not decide, in consultation with the Administration, that fraternities are dying, that students have no interest in frats, or that the chimneys of each house present health hazards, are unsightly, or are unnecessary, or all three? No. No student has such an assurance, or even any faith that such decisions will not be made.

Indeed, they may be made. But not because the Trustees have any particular malevolent designs on the fraternities. It is because they are responsible for running the corporation. In the big "outside world" corporate management drops losing propositions like hot rocks, or sells them off, or buys them up, or avoids them, or swindles them, and reorganizes them. Just so with this corporation. Just so with the fraternities. Just so with the corporate management of Middlebury College.

Go ahead. Look in the back of your Student Handbook. What position does L. Douglas Meredith hold at Middlebury? Or Arnold LaForce? Or Hilton Wick? President of the Corporation, Vice-Chairman of the Board (of the Corporation), and Secretary of the Corporation, respectively. So it's a corporation, for sure.

Which is why I think the subject of communication is important enough to pursue, and was important enough to pursue last Friday. If the students can't control the corporation, they can at least have some influence over its operations. Such influence would come from communication. So I thought we all should perhaps find out just how responsive those to whom our welfare is entrusted really are.

The only conclusion is 'not very.' Platitudes about how nice it was of the Trustees to come to talk to us aside, frat members received no new information nor any firm statement of commitment one way or the other. Yes, there was some moderately

interesting expression of opinion about the shape of a Middlebury education, with special respect to the Committee on the College Report, now everyone's whipping boy. But was everyone happy with corporate executives telling us that they had thus-and-so many Midd. grads working for them now, and would hire another if he were as capable "as the ones I've got now"?

Was the subject of the Trustee selection process, carefully left until last, and perhaps the most important subject of all, really answered by the protestations of certain Trustees that although they really weren't members of the Establishment, they thought that "all of these people" had worked very hard for Middlebury?

Was anyone disturbed that only half of the Undergraduate Life Committee saw fit to show up? Seven out of thirteen; eight, if you count Mrs. Erickson who came in late and sat in the audience. Fine, I'm sure that everyone was amused by Jack "Do Your Job" Kirk, and Will Jackson, new to the job, was very pleasant. But they aren't members of the Committee. If this meeting was open to all Trustees, why didn't the Dean of the World tell the Student Forum last fall that all the Trustees could be invited, or would be invited to the meeting? And if the meeting was just for the Undergraduate Life Committee, where were they? And if some of the Trustees who did not attend the meeting, both those on the UL Committee and those not, took their attendance as casually as they seem to have, what should one's response be to Jack Kirk's query, "Why don't you just trust us?"

Was anyone disturbed that only Charlotte Hickcox seemed to realize that there is a new group of students here every year, and that claims of having consulted with students for the last fifteen years couldn't make less difference to anyone here now?

Was anyone disturbed that the line of thought which Bob Cleary and Arnold LaForce followed about the long-range view of the College "after you all have gone one down the line" is a line of thought which neither necessitates nor permits much discussion with the undergraduates of any year? Well, why talk at all about what is going on today if you're focussing on what things will be like at Middlebury in 1984?

These are matters which compose the rest of the iceberg. When students can sit down with the Trustees—pick your subcommittee, there are thirteen—and get into some head-on presentation of opinion and position, perhaps the reasons for a few of the ills at Middlebury which we are concerned about will become perfectly clear.

Tunneling

These ideas of the presidency are so startling to most Americans today that we can hardly believe them, and yet the Founding Fathers were not subversive; it is we who have built up a different, mystical concept of the imperial presidency. The rediscovery of the living Constitution, in the trauma of Watergate, is one of the

And all the time the tunnelling under Mr. Nixon's reputation goes on. It is strange in Washington, nobody believes anybody anymore, and people are prepared to believe anything! The President is back from his California vacation, bleak and ravaged. He prepares to

It is desperately difficult to believe that Mr. Nixon didn't know what was going on.

by Ralph Nader

2) Legislation is needed to require a reluctant federal government to obtain the full facts about the energy situation. This means obtaining and giving to the people the information about oil and gas reserves in this country (much higher than the industry claims), refinery output, storage levels, distribution policies, average production costs and profit rates of return from wellhead to retail. Presently, Americans should realize that the ex-industry men running federal energy policy do not even disclose the extent of oil and gas found in federal lands which belong to the people.

5) A major portion of new oil and gas is situated on the federal lands—offshore and onshore. These natural resources belong to the people. As proposed by Senator Adlai Stevenson, a federal oil and gas company, to explore and produce such resources under strict environmental controls, would be highly beneficial. Such a company would assure the nation of adequate fuel supplies in emergencies, whether they are real or contrived. It would help stimulate competition in the

Both directly and indirectly through the "multiplier effect," this leap of fuel prices will jolt the economy into another inflationary spiral and an increasing inability to compete in world markets. How many more devaluations can a further weakened dollar absorb under such circumstances in the future? If such programs as noted above are not adopted, the created energy crisis of 1972-1974 will become the trillion dollar economic trauma over the next twenty years.

the Cambridge campus.

By GREGORY DENNIS

In the last two years, Middlebury students have taken to the long-deserted trails and hills of Vermont in pursuit of a new passion—cross country skiing. The skiers' telltale tracks dot the landscape, from the fields surrounding the College, high up into the backwoods of the Green Mountain Forest Preserve. The widespread interest in what is, for most Americans, a new sport, indicates that this is not just a passing fad.

Nordic skiing, of course, predates the alpine variety so popular in Vermont by several centuries. It was long used by Scandinavians as a means of travel in the hard winters so common to Norway, Sweden, and Finland. Even today, many Norwegians ski to work or school if they can. Middlebury students have developed their own variant of this practice by skiing out to meals at the SDU's.

But it is only in the past two to three years that Nordic skiing has captured the public imagination in the United States, or at least in those parts of it where snow falls. Even at Middlebury, which has been for years one of the top ski schools in the nation, the only cross country skiers until recently were racers. In part because of the strange nature of their sport, racers were usually regarded with the diffidence and proper distance which one accords to all gluttons for punishment. But suddenly, everyone is cross-country skiing.

For the large number of Middlebury students who have been alpine skiers most of their life, cross-country skiing,

which is also known as X-C, Nordic skiing, and ski touring, has proved to be a good change of pace and an easy way to get outdoors for a few hours. But for many alpine skiers discouraged by the long lift lines, environmental destruction, and commercialism which they associate with downhill skiing, cross-country offers the quiet of the woods and the freedom to explore, as well as some unique thrills.

And for many others, ski touring has become the first real reason they've ever had to spend time outdoors during the winter. The relatively low cost of equipment and the ease and enjoyment of learning to cross-country ski have combined to make converts out of many who once thought of winter as the time for a good book and a lot of patient waiting for spring.

Where They Ski

The traditional locale for Nordic skiing in the Middlebury area has long been the area surrounding the College's Breadloaf Campus and the Robert Frost Farm, several miles east of Ripton. Middlebury racers train here daily, and the Breadloaf Campus is the site of the Winter Carnival Nordic races, as well as a number of other events. Breadloaf is a favorite with many for several good reasons. Since it is higher than many other locations, it is more likely to have sufficient snow. And because the ski team trains there, a track has usually already been made on the trails, which makes the skiing faster and easier. A sled with runners, which is

Middlebury catches on to cross country skiing

reports that the new equipment has sold very well. Because owner Ted Lefkowitz, who is director of the Student Hostelling Program of New England, wanted to explore the field before making a full commitment to selling skiing equipment, the store's selections have been limited this year largely to Bass equipment. Mollica, however, was quick to point out that Bass equipment is among the best. Next year, the store plans to offer several different brands of skis and other equipment, as well as supplementing its selection of Vermont Tubbs snowshoes and books on skiing. Like Mountain Sports, the Center held a clinic on technique, equipment and waxing in December, which was attended by about 65 people, many of them townspeople. Middlebury team members Dave Lantz and Gred Ward gave the clinic.

A number of other sporting goods stores in the Middlebury area also sell Nordic skiing equipment. Blueberry Hill Farm's owner, Tony Clark, is the regional representative for Bona skis, and he sells equipment at his lodge. The Dakin Farms store on Route 7 north of Middlebury also sells equipment, as does Eastern Mountain Sports store in Burlington. Most of these stores also rent equipment.

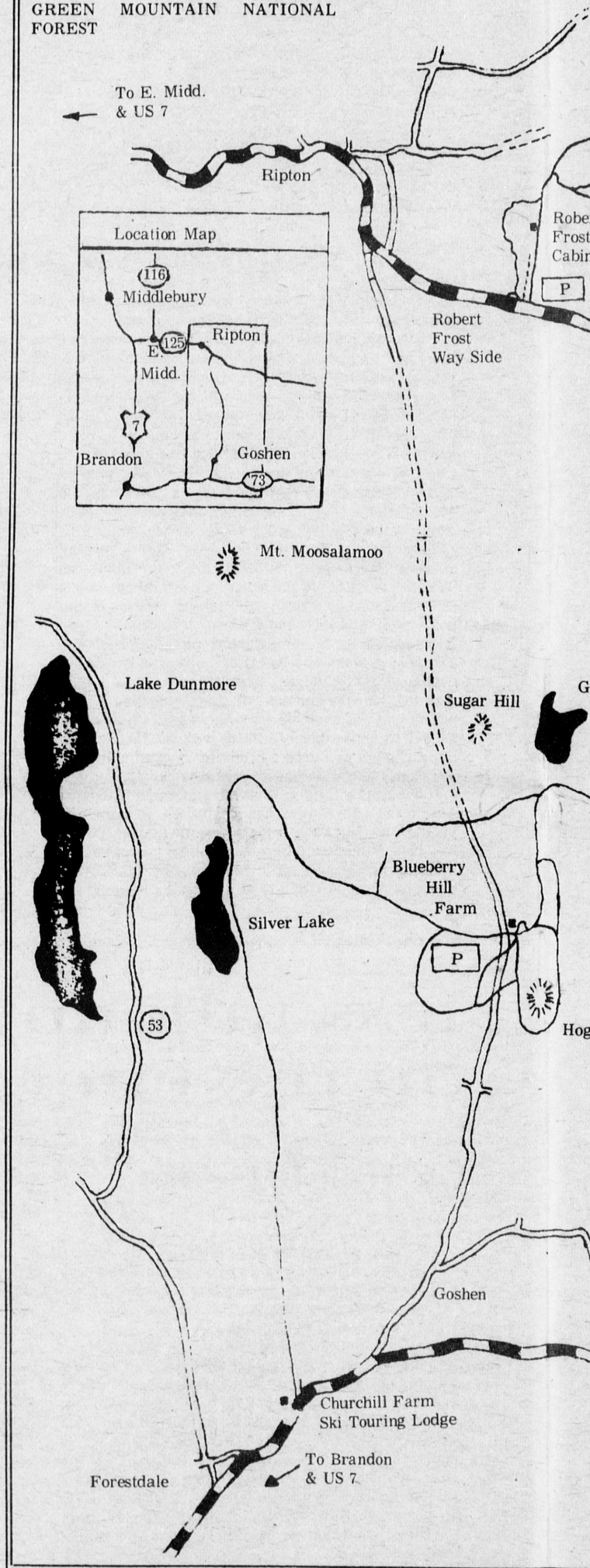
Basic equipment requirements for ski-touring are Nordic skis, boots, and bindings, with poles an option (downhill poles can be used, but the longer and lighter

cross-country poles make things a little easier). There are a number of different kinds of boots, but all are low-cut, lightweight, and designed for the special cross-country binding. Poles are either bamboo or of the lighter and more durable (but, predictably, more expensive) aluminum variety.

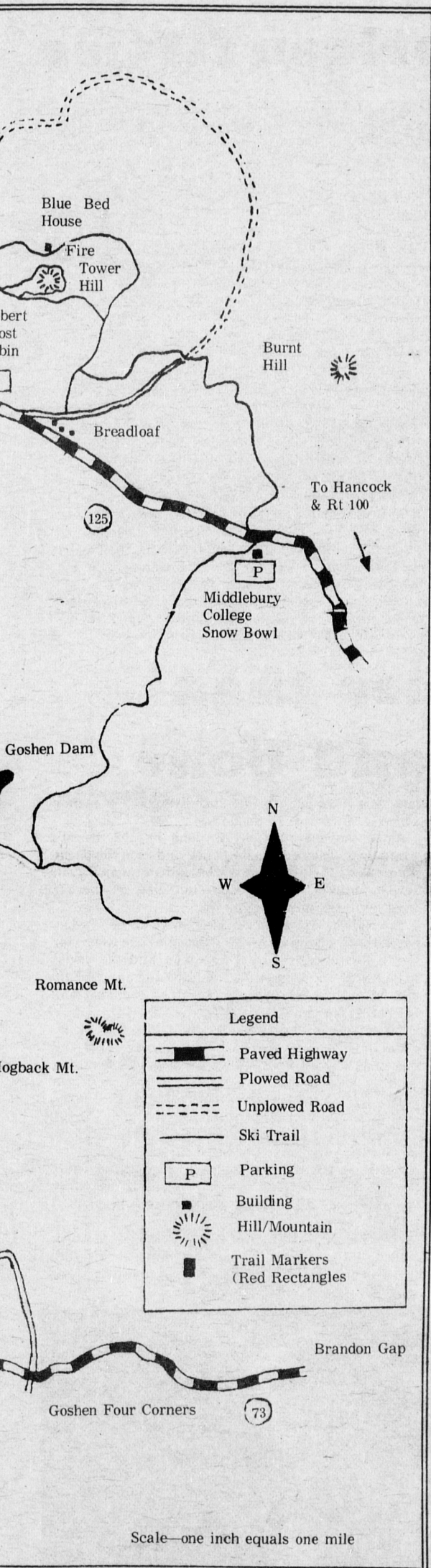
But a potential buyer of cross-country skis can, if he considers all types of skis, be faced with a wilderness of alternatives. Most people still opt for the traditional wood or the newer fiberglass touring skis, which require wax for a grip on uphill sections and for sliding on the downhills. The wood skis are usually made of hickory or a combination of hickory and birch. Many have edges made of lignistone, which is a durable material made of compressed wood. The fiberglass skis are preferred by some because they do not require an annual coat of base wax and can be made to be both strong and supple in the tip, which is the weakest part of a wood ski. The glass skis are, however, more expensive and are scorned by purists. Choosing the right wax for each day's conditions can be a problem, so ski manufacturers in their infinite wisdom, have designed skis to circumvent the difficulty by making a ski which does not require waxing. One of these skis has a plastic bottom molded in a pattern of small "fishscales." Another variety has two thin strips of seal skin on the bottom, which, it is claimed, will also enable a ski

MIDDLEBURY TOURING CLUB AND BLUEBERRY HILL FARM

SKI TOURING TRAILS IN THE GREEN MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST



Middlebury Touring Club & Ski Touring Trails in the National Forest



Blueberry Hill Farm Green Mountain Forest 1

pulled behind a snowmobile, is used after a fresh snow fall to put down a new track. Many prefer Breadloaf because of its beautiful mountain and forest scenery, and others like it for the variety of both tracked and unbroken trails in the area.

Within the last two years, another area close by Breadloaf, the Blueberry Hill Farm, has become popular. The Farm lies some five or six miles off Route 125, on the road leading to the old Environmental Center and Mt. Moosalamoo (see map). A young couple have converted an old farmhouse there into a lodge for cross-country skiers. The Farm offers lodging and reportedly excellent meals, as well as an extensive network of ski trails, including one through the Forest Preserve to the Middlebury College Snow Bowl. Blueberry Hill has been featured in a major skiing periodical and is the site of the annual, mass-start "Pig-Race." For day skiers, there is a hut which sells soup and other refreshments.

For the student who wants to get away from the dorm for an afternoon or just a short trip, there are two favorite areas contiguous to the College. One is the College Golf Course and the adjoining fields, an area which also is often used by ski team members. The golf course area usually has several well-skied tracks and is a good area for beginners because it is relatively flat.

A second popular area is that west of Kelly and Lang Halls, in the valley which lies down a long, sloping hill from the College. This area is not skied as often as

the golf course, but it provides the skier with a taste of the Vermont countryside and spectacular views of the Adirondack Mountains and the shelf of the Green Mountains.

Stores

As cross-country skiing has rising in popularity, equipment has become more easily available. In Middlebury two stores sell cross-country equipment.

Ski Haus Mountain Sports (formerly Sports Unlimited) has been selling Nordic ski equipment for years, but the store has witnessed an enormous rise in demand in the past three years. To meet this demand, the store imports many of its skis directly from the Scandinavian producers. Because of its relatively large size, Mountain Sports is able to offer some eight different brands of cross-country skis, and nearly as many different brands of boots and waxes. The store also stocks racing and ski mountaineering equipment, along with knickers, nylon overalls, and other clothing for ski touring.

But after the demise of Mal Randall's Ski Shop, sold a limited amount of X-C gear, another competitor to Ski Haus Mountain Sports has emerged. The Bike Touring Center has opened up a "Ski Touring Center" on a limited basis this year, and plans to expand next season. For many Middlebury students who have resented Ski Haus' domination of the sporting goods field in Middlebury, the new store is at least, a sentimental favorite. Tony Mollica, store manager,

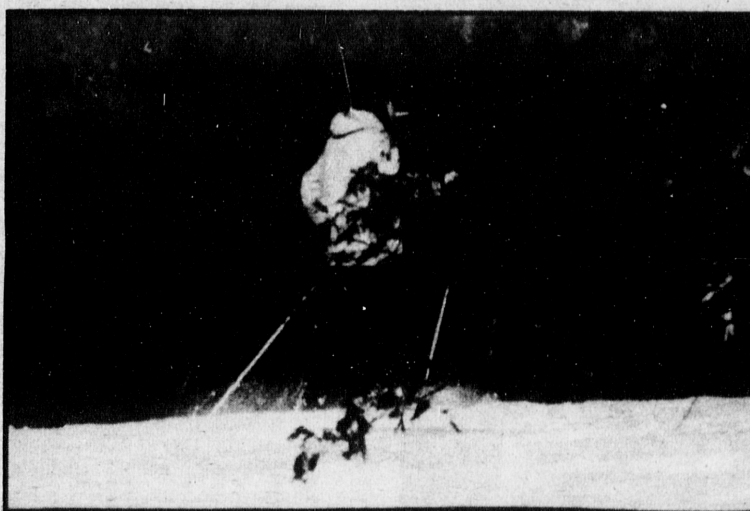


photo by nicholas andros

to stick and slide at the right moments. Most skiers, however, prefer to wax their own skis, because they view guessing at the right wax as "part of the game" and part of the satisfaction one derives from cross-country.

Each day the Mountain Sports store puts up a sign in its front window giving the recommended wax for the day. Different waxes are made for different conditions and are color-coded (blue wax, green wax, and the like) to distinguish them. On one especially cold morning recently, the sign in the store's window read Turquoise Rex Mantaranta," which is not, to say the least, a common color. Inquiry revealed that this was a special variety of green wax for very cold weather.

In addition to the basic equipment and waxes there is a plethora of accessories, some of them necessary and some frivolous. These include: heel plates for the skis, rubber nylon overboots for slushy snow, various cork and scraper combinations, blow torches for removing wax, Grundvalla (a pine tar used as base wax for skis), plastic ski tips in the event of breakage, wheel-shaped charts for computing the right wax for different snow conditions, "ski boot balm," (a leather preservative), fanny packs, belt packs, and back packs, and a brown substance billed as "Turblokk—High

Energy Food from Norway."

The rising popularity of cross-country skiing is reflected by the increasing number of events surrounding the sport. At the College, there have been some intramural team races, and Nordic skiing has long been an event in the annual intramural championships. Cross-country skiing is now a very popular gym class, and many students rent skis from the Mountain Club.

Elsewhere, mass-start races for all comers are very popular. The Putney Washington's Birthday Race is a classic and now receives over a thousand entries for each race. In addition to the Pig Race at Blueberry Hill Farm, the February, 1974 issue of Skiing Magazine lists a number of other open events, among them the Paul Revere Race (subtitled "A Race for All Humans), the Great Race, in Simsbury, Connecticut, the Waterville Valley Cross Country Ski Touring Derby, and the Johnny Walker NASTAR X-C races which were, we are told, "launched last year on 1,000 cakes of crushed ice in New York's Central Park on the hottest Jan. 17 since 1913."

The races are fun, and no one takes them very seriously, but for most cross-country skiers the sport offers a chance for quiet, exploration, and some cheap thrills. As more than one afficionado has put it, "It's the sort of thing you grow to love."

the middlebury campus

looking backward...the american fifties

By ROBERT VEGUEZ

The American 50's — how the people of that time saw themselves and how we see them now, was the topic of this year's Cinema Club Winter Film Festival. Dana became a drive-in from the afternoon of Friday, January 11 to the early morning hours of Monday, January 14.

In order to provide some background on the political climate of the decade, the first film shown at the Festival was Emile de Antonio's *Point of Order*, an edited version of the TV footage of the Army-McCarthy hearings. The similarity to the Watergate hearings provided by the trappings of a Congressional investigation was given an added twist when President Eisenhower came to the rescue of the Army wielding a familiar weapon: executive privilege. Who were the good guys and who were the bad guys? Even more ambiguities were evident in the day's second feature, *On the Waterfront*. Who was the man who really controlled the New York docks from the safety of his uptown private club? Did Marlon Brando lead his fellow workers towards a happy-ending or towards a bigger mousetrap that slowly closed its steel gate behind them?

Elia Kazan, who directed *On the Waterfront*, also directed *East of Eden*, starring James Dean, the quintessential surely young man. Dean's other big role, *Rebel without a Cause* was shown at the Festival also. These two movies were the basis of Dean's popularity, which increased enormously after his

dramatic death in a motorcycle accident.

Saturday afternoon brought myths of another kind to Dana — those of the Western. A disappointingly small audience had a chance to see, minus color, *The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance*, John Ford's underpraised masterpiece. The film deals with a classic confrontation between the man of law and order (James Stewart) and the man of violent solutions (John Wayne), each trying to impose his view on the new land (symbolically represented by the woman both men love, Vera Miles). The solution to the problem, a compromise, was as American as its setting: Stewart accepts the fame that came to him for having allegedly killed the bandit Liberty Valance (Lee Marvin) in a duel, even though he would like to set the record straight and give the credit to the man who actually did it, the now dead John Wayne. "This is the West, Senator," a newspaper editor tells him, "when the legend becomes fact, print the legend." Stewart acquiesces to the myth so that he can shape new realities from his position in government.

The last film shown on Saturday night, *In Cold Blood*, depicted another confrontation in the Western plains, this one between a family for whom the American dream had turned out all right, and two ex-cons for whom it turned out all wrong. Pure chance brought these two groups together and the result was death to all involved. The family died at the hands of one of the convicts who was unconsciously acting out his revenge against his own family and society; the convicts are

hung on the gallows of society in the name of justice. Richard Brooks' version of Capote's best seller concentrates on the background of one of the murderers, the greaser, but manages to convey the dilemma present in the novel — society's need to rid itself of an incurable killer and his accomplice, and at the same time, its guilt in having helped shape their warped lives.

Sunday afternoon a Judy Garland musical, *A Star is Born*, set a different mood. Although its locale is Hollywood in the 50's, the plot is the typical "star-vehicle": boy discovers girl with talent, boy helps girl with talent make it big in show biz while his own career goes sour, boy gets out of girl's life so as not to hurt her. Substitute Judy's name for that of Susan Hayward, Doris Day, Barbra Streisand and out come *With a Song in My Heart*, *Love Me or Leave Me*, and *Funny Girl*. George Cukor directed *Star* with a heavy, plodding pace, but to her fans, this is vintage Judy.

Finally, the last picture of the Festival was precisely that, Peter Bogdanovich's *The Last Picture Show*. The action takes place in a small Texas town. The view of the West depicted in the John Wayne movie alluded to in the title clashes with the one portrayed in this movie. No more myths left. The land and its people are desolate, poor, spent. At the end, the young man and a prematurely aged woman (Cloris Leachman, in her Oscar-winning performance) sit facing each other, offering companionship while waiting for the sixties. As one member of the audience put it: "How will we see the seventies in 1994? See you then."

pilobolus: other than human flesh and bone

By CHAR KOPLINKA

Pilobolus flies, oozes, slithers, slides, leaps and then suddenly stands still in delicate, motionless balance. Pilobolus makes you giggle and Pilobolus makes you gasp.

Although their bodies seem to be made of something other than human flesh and bone, Pilobolus is a group of six very human dancers. They performed to an awestruck audience on Wednesday, January 16.

It seemed as if there were no end to Pilobolus' strength, imagination and energy. They weren't afraid to try anything, even if it meant soaring through space, colliding gracefully with a pile of bodies, and then gliding into a formation of perfect equilibrium. Sometimes it looked as if a tornado could not destroy the solid structures they created with their bodies. At other times they seemed to hang suspended like a mobile which could be disturbed by a breath of air.

Pilobolus was founded by two Dartmouth graduates. The four male members, who formed the original group, showed agility and creativity unparalleled by anything I have ever seen before. Since last year, two women have been added to the group. They enable Pilobolus to perform "pas de deux" pieces which require a male and female partnership.

The one piece performed by the women alone was good, but I was much more impressed by the men. Maybe it was because they have been working together

long enough to achieve the strong fluidity of motion which is so central to their style.

All of the choreography is done by the dancers themselves. They create the dance and then the music is composed to fit the dance. The dancers may try out several different scores before deciding on the one most appropriate to their piece.

The names for the dances seem to be chosen just as carefully. Pilobolus claims that the titles are picked for the "appropriateness of their sound and the visual impact of the written word," and not for any specific allusion to any part of the dances. But I could not help but notice the cleverness of the names.

"Spyrogyra", defined as a slimy mass of algae, came alive on the stage as Pilobolus slid, oozed and pulsed to eerie music. "Syzgy" was a piece featuring a stiffly jointed, hysterically funny character. Even the name of the group itself is appropriate — Pilobolus is a fungus noted for the powerful way in which it ejects its sporangium. This is exactly the image created by one dancer, who was catapulted through space.

Again and again the group's vivid imagination came through. Their choice of movements was as precise as the titles of their dances, and their presentation seemed flawless.

The Pilobolus Dance Theater is an experience which should not be missed. They use the human body as an instrument of wonder, and make the most difficult move look as easy as taking a step.



photo by eric lilgren



photo by eric lilgren

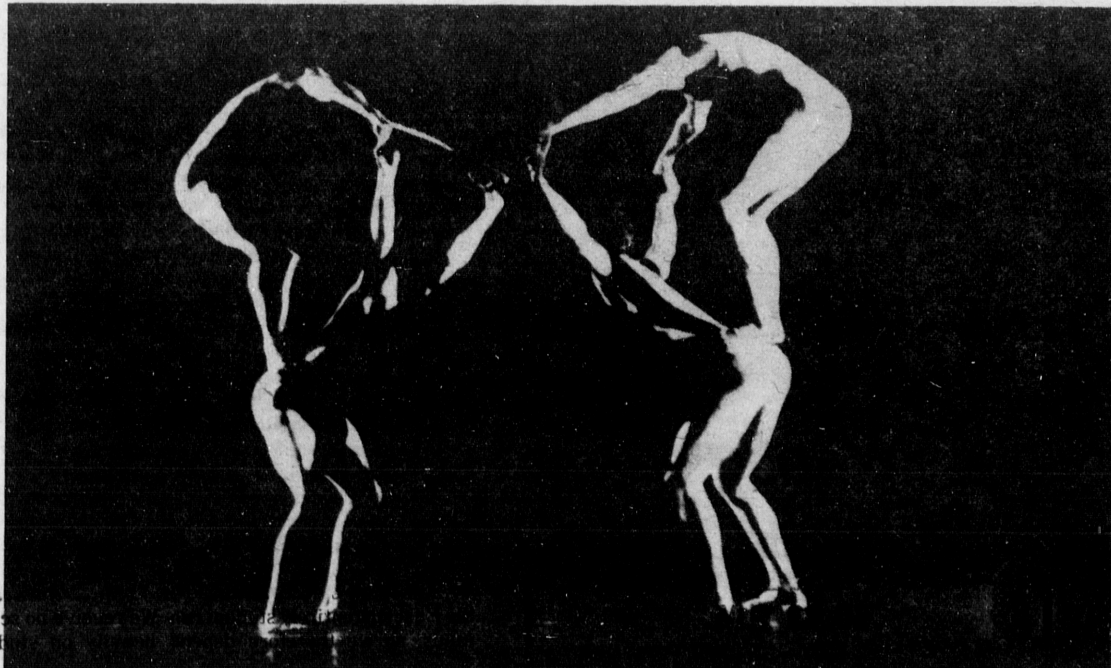


photo by eric lilgren

review: erich fromm

By JEFF WIEAND

Erich Fromm: *The Anatomy of Human Destructiveness*. Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1973. 521 pages, \$10.95.

I suppose that our attitude toward Erich Fromm is and should be genuinely ambivalent. Fromm's prose reads like a high school term paper, his ideas are often trite or superficial, and his tone (as Marcuse observes) is often like a sermon.

It is no wonder that he is ignored as much as he is. Norman O. Brown in a recent article includes only Reiff and Marcuse along with himself in a list of fellows who tried to reveal the radical social implications of Freud's psychoanalysis in the 1950's. And Paul Robinson's otherwise palatable monograph, *The Freudian Left*, quite consciously denies Fromm membership in this fashionable fellowship simply because Fromm fails to champion any half-baked notions about the total eroticization of the human body as a political imperative, or the harnessing of fancied "death instincts" by equally fanciful "life instincts" (perhaps leading to ...immortality!).

Yet if we want a synthesis of Freud and Marx (admitting, after all, that Skinner and Marx is just not going to work), these are the definitive works in the field. Lichtheim, in his essay on Freud and Marx, says something to the effect that Marcuse is justifiably the contemporary choice here. But isn't anyone even a little embarrassed by all the tortuous theoretical nonsense that has to be assembled in a book like *Eros and Civilization* to swing orthodox psychoanalysis from its comfortable apolitical pose (the resignation of *Civilization and Its Discontents*) to a post on the frontiers of Marxism? Even Wilhelm Reich enjoys a renaissance these days—witness the stacks of Reich's paperbound tomes proliferating in the bookstores, unsold. Reich, at least, was properly upset by Freud's

dual instinct theory of 1920 and decided that Freud had gone far enough. But then Reich was around in those days so that he, unlike his modern equivalents, lacked the classical reverence necessary to swallow Freud at his metapsychological worst.

Erich Fromm was around in those days too. *Escape From Freedom*, which first appeared during Germany's World War Two heyday (comparable to Reich's *Mass Psychology of Fascism* published in 1933), established him in the mainstream of what has been called, over Fromm's objections, "neo-Freudian" or "interpersonal" psychoanalysis. So he is classed with Horney, Sullivan, and Thompson. Yet Fromm has never been preoccupied with therapeutical problems; his interest has always been in the societal forces that shape man's character structure and thus his psychopathology.

Fromm's theories have a certain sensibility about them: Freud is completely re-cast, and a lot of bad science is dumped. The result is still psychoanalysis—but of a more reasonable and humanistic variety. Unlike Freud's original formulations, Fromm's theories do not have to be disfigured by "interpretation" in order to squeeze out a little Marx: they were actually nourished by Fromm's study of Marx, and casually reflect Fromm's understanding of man in his socioeconomic relations. Fromm proves that one does not have to be a wholesale fool in order to be a Freudian. If only he could write as eloquently as Freud, who could make the most hopelessly ridiculous theory sound like the fruit of great wisdom.

The Anatomy of Human Destructiveness reveals that Fromm is concerned about the credibility of his work in the scientific community. To meet the challenge of more experimental orientations, Fromm has closeted himself up somewhere in Mexico to review a mass of psychological literature, in an effort to dress up his theory of human nature and aggression in experimental garb. This attempt is evident in two areas. First, he makes liberal use of words like "data", "research", "physiological", "behavior", and other terms previously unknown to the psychoanalysts. (We can only react cynically to this addition to Fromm's tiresome vocabulary). Secondly, we see Fromm's use of the experimental work of people like Harry Harlow, Olds and Milner, R.F. Heath, and Robert Fantz.

The trouble is that the data is generally used merely for the criticism of rival theories of aggression. This buries the instinctivists in fairly convincing fashion. Fromm devotes nearly one hundred pages to a

multidisciplinary critique of Lorenz and others who maintain that man's destructive impulses are genetically programmed. The section of anthropological material is particularly interesting—but missing here are previous psychoanalytic favorites like Roheim, Robertson, Frazer, and Darwin (who was given to speculation.)

Fromm's critique of the behaviorists, however, is pretty flimsy. His initial section is superfluous, and he fails to follow it up with the assemblage of evidence that he uses against the instinctivists. In fact, there is no real evidence at all, and this is very suggestive.

Fromm's real critique of behaviorism depends solely on the validity of his own theory. The building blocks of this theory are familiar: the characterology comes from *Man For Himself*, the social perspectives form *The Sane Society*, and the theory of necrophilia from *The Heart of Man*. The whole thing is based on a distinction between what Fromm calls "defensive aggression" which he says is innate (there is some evidence for this assertion), and "malignant aggression" or destructiveness proper, which is held to be a pathological response to a complex of existential needs that originated in man's evolution "out of" nature.

Fromm tries to establish the credibility of these needs by argument alone, only occasionally backing up his argument with dubious speculations on experimental and anthropological data. He is in a tight spot when he has to explain how these "needs" developed and how such a thing as a "character structure" could be formed in the course of evolution. Both sound implausible when measured against more fluid conceptions of human behavior. In short, Fromm's theory of human nature, and hence of aggression, hinges on quasi-philosophical principles—which is what we might expect when we pick up a treatise by a psychiatrist.

The Anatomy of Human Destructiveness is Fromm's most important book. It serves as a welcome antidote to Rollo May's pretentious volume of last year. It clarifies the concept of aggression and reminds us that aggression is a problem that must be considered from the perspective of many disciplines. (Whether psychoanalysis is one of these disciplines is another question). Fromm's book also makes a very interesting argument against the instinctivists, who hold a special place in the popular imagination. Unfortunately, Fromm's own theory, though instructive, does not make the grade.

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winter carnival starring b. b. king

Have we got a deal for you...Middlebury's 1974 Winter Carnival Committee brings you none other than the 1974 Winter Carnival (Feb. 21-23) entitled—The Garden of Eden. It may be a cold February when our three day entertainment schedule comes alive, but things should be hot!

Initiating Carnival, the Northern Lights Races, held Thursday afternoon, will give all Middlebury students a chance to show-off their human dog sled talents or their downhill traying prowess. You can also try to be the champion of the trans-campus cross country race, the Tour de Middlebury.

There are many other Carnival events offering a wide variety of entertainment. The traditional Ice Show featuring children from town, college talent (or untalent) and professional acts will be held Thursday and Saturday nights.

John Lonoff will be directing the very entertaining production, *An Evening's Bawdy*. And, of course, there will be the EISA Ski Championships at the Snow Bowl, square dancing, night clubs, movies, parties, and, not to forget, the Carnival Ball, with the coronation of 1974's Winter King and Queen. And don't forget to start thinking of snow sculpture ideas using the theme the Garden of Eden.

Best of all, however, will be this year's Klondike Rush. The Carnival Committee in conjunction with MCAB's Aramatoons will present a show featuring B.B. King and band, followed by a dance with The Widespread Depression and another band to be announced. This should prove to be one of Middlebury's best concerts.

This year you can do more than just watch, participate in and experience Carnival...you can also wear it. We are selling Winter Carnival T-shirts, priced at \$2.00 a piece, with the designs shown in the picture.

Middlebury's Carnival is the only winter carnival in the East still entirely student run. We receive no school funds, so we therefore depend heavily on student,

faculty, and administration support of our fund-raising adventures, like our T-shirt sales and this year's raffle. The raffle includes the most extensive list of prizes ever offered by a Middlebury Carnival Committee (e.g. Dynamic #447 skis, Rossignol skis, Nordica boots, cross-country skis, touring pack, ski and hiking equipment, gift certificates to local stores, and free dinners). As the raffle posters admonish you "It's your Carnival...help support it."

The Winter Carnival Committee invites everybody to enjoy themselves for three days...February 21st, 22nd and 23rd.



middlebury campus

announcements

Leger a modern master

By JOHN HUNISAK

Between the sixth and thirty-first of January, the Johnson Art Gallery of Middlebury College will exhibit a number of superb oils, gouaches, and graphics by the twentieth-century French artist, Fernand Leger. All the works are on loan from Dartmouth College, where they form part of the permanent collection.

This show is not a comprehensive survey of Leger's art, but rather focuses upon the French master's production of the 1930's. These particular works vibrate

with exuberance and optimism; in them, Leger has synthesized his mastery of bold, unmodulated color, his excitement with hybrid, mechanical-biomorphic shape, and his personal style of cubist-derived composition.

Neither tentative, overly-intellectualized, or mechanistic to the point of coldness (all of which can sometimes be true of his art), the works in this exhibition make a strong case for Leger's designation as "modern master."

Turn autos off!

Addison County State's Attorney John C. Deppman wishes to remind motorists that, effective March 1, 1973, it became illegal in Vermont to leave an automobile or truck unattended without first stopping the engine and removing the keys from the ignition.

His office has received a number of complaints, he indicated, regarding motorists who leave their engines running. The complaints have generally

stressed the fact that such a practice is a waste of gasoline as well as contributing to air pollution, Deppman said.

The State's Attorney has notified all law enforcement officers in the county that this law is to be enforced. Motorists and truckers will be given a warning prior to the issuance of a traffic ticket, he said.

Persons may, of course, warm up their engines on cold days for a reasonable period of time, he added.

D-8 auditions

Auditions for guitarist, 1st and 2nd tenors will be held by the Dissipated Eight on Wednesday, January 30th at 7:00 p.m. in Forest East Lounge.

Please contact Sue Duncan, Business Manager, at 388-6469 if you are unable to come, so that another audition can be scheduled.

Student-Faculty lunches to end

MCAB is discontinuing its student/faculty lunch program at the end of Winter Term. Too few people were aware of its existence, yet those who were tended to abuse it. Although MCAB sees the student/faculty lunch program as playing an important role in strengthening student/faculty relations,

it does not have the funds to support the program if it is widely publicized.

MCAB will recommend that the program be funded by either the Student Forum or the College, as they may have enough money to finance the student/faculty lunch program effectively.

Pack to read

Robert Pack, professor of English and American Literature, will read from his poetry at 4:15 p.m., Friday, January 25, in Munroe Lounge. The reading is being sponsored by the Middlebury College Activities Board.

Professor Pack is the author of six books of poetry, a book of criticism on Wallace Stevens, three children's books, and a translation of the Mozart Librettos. He has co-edited three anthologies of poetry and short stories, and his work has appeared in many magazines and anthologies. "Welcoming Poem for the Birth of My Son" shared first prize in the Borestone Mountain Poetry Awards for 1965. "The Last Will"

and Testament of Art Evergreen," which appears in the volume Home from the Cemetery, received a National Endowment for the Arts award in 1968. During his leave of absence from Middlebury this winter and spring term, he plans to compile a volume of new and selected poems.

Last summer, he was appointed Director of the Bread Loaf Writer's Conference.

classifieds

FOR SALE: 45" year old refrigerator. Legal size for use in dorms; \$50.00. Call 388-2312.
SKI REPAIR work much needed for your alpine or X-country skis? Try the shop on campus: flat and side filing, bottom refinishing, delaminations, and binding adjustment completed. Also hot waxing and X-country waxing and base preparation. Call 9054 or see Paul Consius, Lang 215.

AN EVENING'S BAWDY: tales from Boccaccio's The Decameron. An original entertainment in the Hepburn Zoo theatre, Feb. 19-24. Tickets on sale soon after vacation at \$1.00. Don't miss it!

THE SULLIVAN AGENCY is the ONLY typing service which charges LESS for theses than for ordinary manuscripts! Tues, Fri 9-5; Mon, Wed, Thurs, 1-5. 388-6560.

The Addison County Community Action Group is now holding a drive to collect any usable furniture. There are many people in Addison county who need mat-

resses, bureaus, kitchen utensils, or any other home furnishings you have to give. If you have a donation, please call 388-2285 or 388-4802 and we will arrange to pick up the furniture.

WITH THANKS TO THE COOKS: To many who came in the afternoon, the Craft Festival was a host of crafts and music alone. However, there was another equally important dimension--the baking. Cooks came and went, leaving "tastes" of their skills, but there were so many that I soon lost track of them. Therefore, I would like to take time now to thank all those who did contribute and I will mention the following in particular since I have their names:

Alison, Brown-Cestero, Priscilla Chen, Anne DuVivier, Peggy Hart, Lynn Lubrium, Ingrid Malmstrom, Laurie McLeod, Peggy Robinson, Shelly Pomerance, Karen Sloan. To you and to any others whom I have missed: Thank you very much. You really helped to make it a great day. --Eileen Rockefeller--

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Grievance Committee

fields more gripes

Perhaps the most significant complaint to date concerns the discontinuation of the bus to the Snow Bowl this year. The problem is basically financial. Due to the fuel shortage, the rental rate for the bus has risen so high that it is simply not practical to run it up and back to the Bowl every day. The only foreseeable alternatives are the use of the Mountain Club bus or the development of a better ride system.

President Armstrong has stated that because of the energy crisis, it is not now feasible to buy a new compressor for the ice rink. However, he did state that the present compressors will be started earlier in the year and run full time, in an effort to give everyone more ice time.

The fifteen-dollar registration fee for refrigerators has been implemented because of the considerable amount of electricity which they use. The change in the times that the SDU's are open has been found successful in channeling traffic between units. The hours will remain as they are for the remainder of the year.

As everyone knows, the new Game Room has opened with new equipment. The school is hesitant to invest in more equipment because of vandalism and high costs. If a system of student supervision of the Game Room can be worked out, there is a possibility that more equipment can be purchased.

To all residents of Gifford: an exterminator went through the dorm over Christmas vacation and the red ants

should be gone. If there are any more problems, contact the Service Building or Mr. Bridges in Proctor.

On minor complaints: Ashtrays will be put in the smoking rooms in the library and the library does have a microfilm copier. Ask for it at the front desk.

Subtitled movies will be advertised as such to give those students who use reading glasses, or need to know for other reasons, forewarning.

A new record player is playing the national anthem at hockey games—hopefully there will be an improvement.

If the lounge in Proctor is in use, the television may be brought downstairs to the small lounge by the Information Desk. There are also televisions in Pearsons, the Chateau, the Band Room, and all the fraternities.

Another mailbox on campus is not thought to be necessary. There are now three on campus (near Dana, across from Proctor and in the mailroom). Any student on the way to pick up mail or to classes can drop letters in any one of these boxes.

There does not seem to be much of a chance that the kitchens in Stewart, Gifford, or Hepburn will be put in working order in the near future.

The Grievance Committee meets every Thursday at 5:30 in the Seminar Room of SDU A. There is also a box for grievances in the mailroom. It would be appreciated if all grievances were signed, with box numbers, so that a direct reply can be made.

wrmc waves

By FRANK SESNO

After several weeks at hard labor, WRMC-FM has come up with what its top brass terms "provocative, interesting, and informative programming."

Among the new features for Winter Term 1974 are an expanded Evening Report, which can be heard from 11-11:15 p.m. Sunday-Friday. Saturday, the new WRMC Weekly Report is featured from 10-11 p.m. The Weekly Report is an hour of news, weather, sports, and commentary, which covers the day's news and highlights news of the past week.

In addition, the news department will continue its Morning Report which runs from 8-8:15 a.m. daily, its Evening News, 7-7:30 nightly, and its reporting of ski conditions throughout the day. Reports from the Snowbowl start at 8:30 every morning.

In its overall increased coverage, WRMC is also rebroadcasting most of the Winter Term lectures. For specific details and times of the broadcasts, check the WRMC showcase window outside of Proctor dining room.

The Sunday line-up has proved especially popular, and as one WRMC staff-member put it, "could probably be called the most interesting material of the sort ever aired by WRMC." Programs include Situation 74, from 9-9:30;

Smithsonian, 9:30-10; and Washington Window, from 10-10:30.

WRMC is continuing its coverage of Panther Sports Events. In the coming week, you will be able to hear Panther basketball in the team's home game vs. W.P.I. at 4:00 p.m. on January 26. Panther Hockey will be broadcast on Jan. 30 at their home game against Williams, also at 4:00 p.m.

WRMC IS PROUD TO ANNOUNCE THAT IT IS ON THE AIR DAILY FROM 6:00 A.M. to 3:00 A.M.

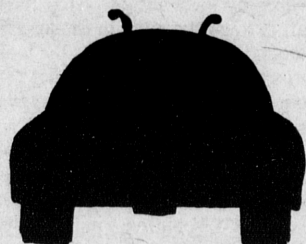
So here it is, WRMC's Winter schedule.

You can, of course, still listen to your old favorites, like the Flash and the Duck. The programming department reports that there is a great deal of new talent working its way through the ranks.

As one ace DJ put it, "WRMC has now amassed the most impressive reservoir of talent in the greater Middlebury area." We have (we are proud to report) at least four people on our staff who were sought after by major stations in Boston and New York, but who decided in favor of our informal atmosphere. Could the prospect of yet another staff party have something to do with it?

As one of these sought-after stars of the air put it, "We think the listening public will be able to hear the difference." Well said.

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e.q. news



red letter dates

By TOM PLUMB

Over the past few years I have been compiling a list of environmental red-letter dates to be compiled into a calendar at some point in the future. A new feature of E.Q. News will be a day by day environmental occurrence from out of the past. If you would like to know a specific date, please let me know. This week I will cover January 24-January 30.

On January 24, 1935, the first beer in cans for retail sale were placed on the market in Richmond, Va. by the Krueger Brewing Co. at Newark, N.J. This was the dawn of the throw-away era.

January 25, 1945, saw the first community fluoridate its municipal water to reduce tooth decay. The community was Grand Rapids, Michigan. This was accomplished by adding one part of fluoride ions to each million parts of water passing through the water treatment plant.

A full-time employee of the right-wing Minutemen organization and 6 other men were arrested by the F.B.I. in Seattle just as they were grouping to carry out a plot to blow up a power plant on January 26, 1967. Just think of the havoc such sabotage might cause when applied to nuclear power plants.

President Nixon did not manipulate only the IRS to help his campaign. On January 26, 1972, Howard Cohen was fired as legislative director of the Environmental Protection Agency after the N.Y. Times published memos purporting to show how EPA legislative strategy could help President Nixon's reelection.

On January 27, 1931, the Ottawa National Forest with headquarters in Ironwood, Mich. was established.

January 28, 1969 was not a very happy day for Santa Barbara, California. It was on this day that the infamous crack-up of the Santa Barbara offshore oil rig occurred. The result of this crack up was a 800-square mile oil slick which caused

widespread destruction of marine life.

Speaking of Santa Barbara, the energy crisis may claim another victim—the Santa Barbara offshore oil drilling ban. An environmental impact statement on the proposed resumption of drilling is being planned by the Nixon administration.

Nantahala National Forest with headquarters in Asheville, N.C. was established on January 29, 1920.

Justice prevailed (or did it?) on January 30, 1970, when 2 of 13 companies accused of polluting the tributary waters of N.Y. Harbor pleaded guilty in federal court. The companies were fined \$750.

On the same day the Department of Agriculture announced the results of one of their insect control programs. It reported that last fall, boll weevils were found in higher numbers in 6 southern states than had been present a year before, despite their insecticide program. Let's hear it for insecticides!

With state elections just around the corner, Environmental Quality will embark upon a research project that could have some effect on the results. Following the lead of the League of Conservation Voters in Washington, D.C., E.Q. will compile a list of the environmental voting records of state representatives and senators. Following the completion of this list we will let voters throughout the state know the results. We will include such votes as the land use bill, the bottle bill, abortion, highways, billboards, snowmobiles, and so on. If you are interested in working on this come to the next meeting of EQ. Notice of the meeting will be posted throughout Proctor.

On January 25, EQ will present Professor William Heronemus. Professor Heronemus teaches engineering at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

He built and operated a large electric power generating windmill on top of Grandpa's Knob outside Rutland for several years. He will talk about wind power as an alternative energy source at 7:30 in Proctor Lounge.

On January 28, Tony Mazzocchi from Washington, D.C. will speak on "Unions vs. the Environment: Attempts at Coalition". He is the director of the citizenship-legislative department of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union. He was active in the Shell boycott of 1973. This boycott was coordinated nationally against Shell Oil Co. by a coalition of the OCAW and environmentalists in an effort to force Shell to accept the occupational health and safety demands of the workers. He will speak at 7:30 in Proctor Lounge.

On February 14, Jim Hightower from the Center for Community Change in Washington, D.C. will speak at 7:30 in Proctor Lounge. He is the author of "Hard Tomatoes, Hard Times", a book that deals with agribusiness (big-business agriculture) and is involved in the Center's Agribusiness Accountability Project. He will discuss corporate takeover of farms and the manner in which food is being mass produced so that tomatoes can be picked by machines and other agricultural products can be more easily harvested.

On January 29, EQ will hold a seminar to discuss the future of EQ, the environmental movement, and whatever other future someone cares to bring up. We want to discuss the direction in which EQ should be going, compliments or criticisms of the way things are being handled, future projects, and anything else that deals with EQ and the environment. If you have a comment, suggestion, or a gripe, please come. It will be held in the EQ Room in Milliken at 7:30.

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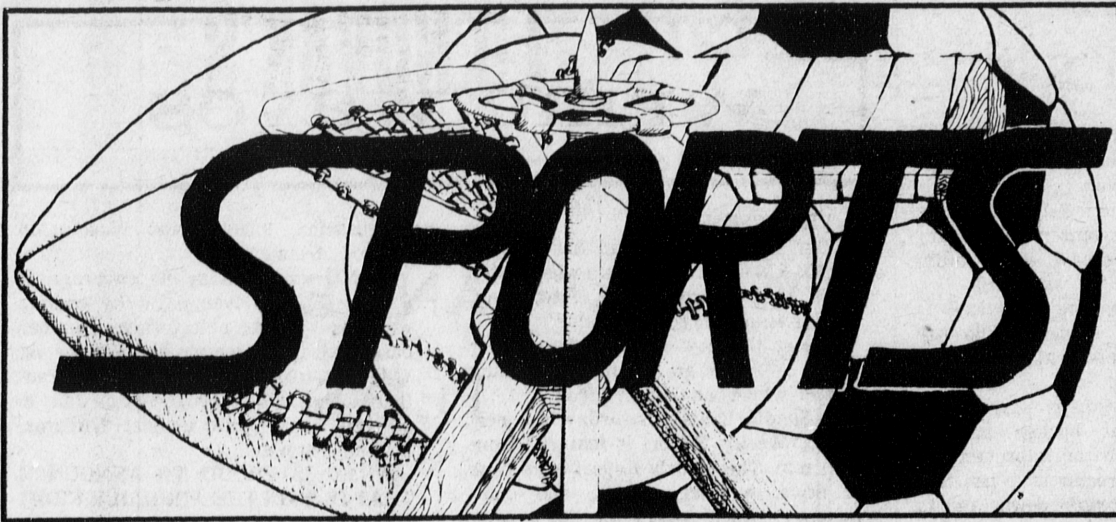
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Dartmouth drops "B" Panthers

By TERRY BAER

Suffering two close fought loses, Northwood 4-3 and Kimball Union 4-3, the "B" hockey team nonetheless was showing a marked improvement that promised a tight battle with the Dartmouth squad which was fresh from a victory over Harvard.

The first two periods saw the expected, high tension contest, but the third period slump which hampered the varsity in the U Mass and St. Lawrence face-offs seemed contagious as the Dartmouth team went on to stymie the Panthers with three goals in the final frame for a 6-2 walkaway.

Basketball: a little better depth

By ERIC MALTZMAN

The basketball team, showing signs of a little better depth, now has a 2-7 record after splitting with Plattsburgh and Colby. Although the Panthers have a long way to go defensively, their rebounding is improving and the offense has become better balanced.

Behind good shooting from the field and a fine all-around performance from Dana Eglinton, Middlebury was able to edge Plattsburgh St., 66-64. Dave Nelson's jumper won it with two seconds left, and it typified the whole game for Middlebury. They were badly outrebounded and outshot throughout the contest, so they had to rely on superior shooting.

The field goal percentage of 48% and free throw percentage of 75% were the keys to the first Panther victory in six weeks. Kevin Cummings (16) and Dave Nelson (15) led the attack, but it was Eglinton who made the difference. The 6'3" sophomore not only topped Midd rebounders with seven, but shot 4-6 from the field and 5-5 from the line for a personal high of 13 points.

Middle fell victim to their old nemesis, height, in dropping an 82-73 decision to Colby. Living up to Colby's nickname, "Mules", 6'5" center Brad Moore slowly but persistently picked up 30 points on short jumpers and numerous follow shots.

The Panthers lost the game in the first half, down by as much as 17 before going into the lockerroom down 38-24. Although both teams were very cold for the first seven or eight minutes, the visitors warmed up and went on to shoot over 50% for the game. Midd didn't penetrate much and only one shot throughout much of the first half. The Panthers were bothered by Colby's full-court press and had to suffer through 0 for 9 shooting by leading scorer Kevin Cummings in the first 20 minutes.

Middlebury made a valiant comeback in the second half, but Colby's starters had been rested and were able to stave off the rally. In a four-minute stretch culminating in a three-point play by Dave Pentkowski with 4:10 left to play, Midd cut a 65-51 deficit down to 67-63. But Colby countered with two quick hoops, and despite fine shooting down the stretch by Nelson and Pentkowski, Midd never came closer than six. The game was an emotional one from the outset, as indicated by the six technical fouls which were assessed when tempers flared.

The Panthers traveled to Trinity last night, will host W.P.I. this Saturday afternoon, and will face Norwich away next Wednesday. These games are all crucial because Middlebury faces two very good teams in Williams and Tufts over vacation.

At the end of two periods, Middlebury was down by a score of only 3-2. Ollie Maggard netted the first Panther goal with a needle-threading shot from the point. The assist went to Chris Lincoln. In the second frame Barry Crump recorded the only other hometown tally with an assist by Buzzy Woodworth.

Midd came out looking determined in the third period but could not find a weakness in Dartmouth's defense. Then they ran out of gas as the action on the ice switched ends. Unleashing a barrage of Middlebury aimed shots, the Dartmouth freshman cashed in three times to erase any hopes for the Panthers.

Such a frustrating loss after containing a highly touted team for two periods is difficult to swallow. The "B" team's main problem seems to be an inability to take

advantage of numerous scoring opportunities. They skate and pass well but can't finish off the plays. Bruce Willard is the team's leading scorer, and combined with the excellent offensive play of Dennis, Sullivan, Len Ceglarski, and Duncan MacFarlane may be the key to the badly needed scoring punch.

Defense thus far has been the squad's strong point with Lincoln, Woodsworth, Ken Hoerner, and Pete Osborne providing the security for goalies Jim Brimsek and Greg Adams. Bob Connerty and John Maggard have been effective penalty killers.

The next home game is Wednesday, Jan. 23 against Norwich. The "B" squad has already dumped the Cadets 5-2 earlier this season.

UVM best effort yet

Pound for pound, the shrew is one of the most viciously voracious creatures alive. But at a whopping half ounce, the wee beastie isn't always taken too seriously. Just so, UVM, the nation's number six hockey power, took the Midd pucksters a bit too lightly and too haughtily and almost found themselves beshrewed. Able to turn an ear shatteringly effective home ice advantage into only an equal number of shots on goal, the Catamounts inched to a 4-2 victory over an impressive Middlebury team.

Playing consistently for all three periods, Midd's defense was especially noteworthy as the Panthers held UVM considerably below its 5.72 goals per game average. As always, Perlman, Jones, and O'Sullivan were steady, and the back ice team of Rick Simourd and John Burditt looked better than they have previously this year.

Offensively, two factors hindered Midd's scoring punch. The first was as

simple as size. The Catamounts are a big team, and despite some excellent forechecking by the Panthers, that made it difficult to keep the puck in the scoring zone. Secondly, Middlebury sadly lacks an effective power play. In at least four extra man situations, Midd failed to even pose a serious threat.

Mark Ceglarski and Jack Leary were responsible for the two panther scores, but the offense was one of overall constant balance. The UVM outing was definitely the Panther's best effort to this point and revealed a maturing team.

Taking a break after the intense rivalry of UVM, the Panthers came home to face the Middlebury Alumni. Narrowly winning it 7-5, the fans saw some old favorites like Bill Burke '73, Kyle Prescott '49, Rolly Schopp '56, Don Curtis '73, Phil Latreille '61, Ruggie Everitt '72, Tim Carey '65, and Freeman Allen '66 return to the ice in a rollicking clash of Panthers from different sides of the diploma.

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transportation...

continued from p. 1

state, it is essentially rurally oriented and depends on roads to move its goods and people. According to Gray these roads form an "economic lifeline" for the businesses and people of the state.

The remainder of his talk focused on what type of highways Vermont should have. According to the 1956 Interstate Highway Act, modelled on Germany's Autobahn, the United States was to have a "pay as you go" system of nationally linked highways which would be financed by an Interstate Highway Fund.

Of the 40,000 miles initially planned for the country, 320 would be in Vermont. 250 miles of Vermont's interstate have already been constructed, thirty miles are currently under construction, and the remainder is under design. Theoretically, eighty per cent of Vermont's traffic would travel on this system, thus increasing transportation safety and efficiency.

Gray concluded by stating that Vermont's present highway priorities are to finish the interstate system, and then to complete the much needed improvements on Route 7. Thereafter, policy will be to improve existing roads and hopefully, to avoid building new ones.

Helen Leavitt, author of Superhighway, Superhoax, who flew in from Washington, D.C., spoke next. She presented the idea that every new road and every parking space simply induces more car use.

Figures she quoted showed that within the last seventeen years, the number of cars in the United States has almost doubled. While she granted that roads may indeed be Vermont's "lifeline," she questioned whether cars and roads were the only way to bring people to Vermont.

Leavitt feels that if Vermont wants to maintain its present beauty and open spaces, it cannot cater to the hordes of out-of-staters who travel its roads. Rather, it must discover "viable alternative" means of mass transportation to

bring these needed recreationists and tourists to the state.

Vermont Senator and Chairman of the Vermont Association for Railroad Passengers (VARP), Herbert Odgen, questioned the concept of one man-one car. Originally, this concept may have worked, but within recent years its inherent problems have come to light.

The oil depletion allowance, which for years has subsidized gasoline, has enabled prices to stay low. This inexpensive gas has been used freely and often extravagantly, resulting in our current fuel shortage. In addition, the cost of owning and operating a car has been constantly rising as a result of, for example, the new mandatory anti-pollution devices.

Lastly, the cost of interstate highway construction now stands at one million dollars per mile, of which the state must fund fifteen per cent.

Mr. Odgen spoke of the social and financial consequences of the Interstate system in Vermont. The social fibre of areas has been transformed as week-enders from out of state construct recreational districts, particularly around ski areas. Land values, appraisals, and taxes have sky-rocketed, forcing many owners, notably the Vermont farmer, to sell.

Seemingly isolationist in his outlook, Odgen felt that while these adverse effects could be neither reversed nor eliminated, careful planning of mass transportation systems could minimize future damage.

He presented AMTRAK as an example of an effective public transport system. In its third year of operation, AMTRAK's federal subsidy has fallen from \$156 million per year to \$95 million per year, and this Odgen adds, is "peanuts" compared to subsidies for other types of transportation. Its success within Vermont is exemplified by the fact that the Montrealer is now AMTRAK's second "most heavily patronized standard train."

Odgen would like to see a careful re-

evaluation of superhighway construction, a complete up-grading of Route 7, a restoration of Vermont's rail beds in conjunction with surrounding states, and the establishment of coordinated bus and rail service throughout the state.

Roger Spack, manager of Train Service Planning for Canadian National Railways in Montreal, spoke last. He raised the all-important question of whether mass transportation is a marketable item at any price. The complexities of organizing a mass transportation system, including variables such as prices, origin-destination figures, connections, number of stops, frequency of runs, and operating costs lead to unwieldy bureaucracy and enormous expense.

However, he added that within certain areas, such carefully planned systems could be made viable and that these systems should be encouraged wherever possible.

During the rebuttal session, each speaker did little other than to reiterate his previously stated views. Gray commented that he was still waiting to hear all these supposed "viable alternatives" to highway construction, and it must be granted that on specifics the other speakers were noticeably silent.

Several questions were of particular interest to the college community. One was whether bike lanes could be constructed along highways, and Gray answered that where possible, such lanes were being considered. However, it is illegal to appropriate land specifically for the construction of bicycle lanes, which would severely restrict any construction.

The question of the proposed Middlebury by-pass was also raised, and Mr. Gray stated vehemently that no plans had been finalized. An information center has been established downtown at the Highway Garage (south of Brush Motors) to receive opinions about highway construction in the Middlebury area, and people are urged to visit, look at the designs, and voice their opinions.

Many of the final questions and answers seemed to reflect the general tenor of the symposium. There was much criticism of transportation methods in this area, many questions, and disappointingly few answers. Everyone seemed to agree that the problem was essentially one of fragmented systems and ill-planning. However, the problem seems doomed to worsen as we wait for "viable alternatives."

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